

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF ARIZONA

2010 ANNUAL REPORT



Brian C. Delfs	Chairman
David Parker	Vice Chairman
John A. McCarthy, Jr.	Commissioner
Kathleen Oster	Commissioner
Susan Strickler	Commissioner

Laura L. McGrory, Director



“The Spirit of Arizona,” Mural Painting by Robert T. McCall © 1987 Industrial Commission of Arizona as Trustee for the Special Fund

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	History of the Industrial Commission of Arizona.....	1
II.	Industrial Commission Duties and Responsibilities.....	2
III.	State of Programs Administered by the Industrial Commission.....	3
	A. Occupational Safety and Health.....	3
	1. Compliance.....	3
	2. Consultation & Training.....	6
	3. Boilers & Elevators.....	8
	4. Survey of Work Injuries.....	10
	B. Payment of Wages.....	11
	1. Wage Disputes.....	11
	2. Minimum Wage Enforcement.....	11
	C. Arizona Workers’ Compensation.....	13
	1. Claims Statistics.....	13
	2. Rates, Premiums and Losses.....	16
	3. Injury & Illness Rates.....	18
	4. Special Fund Activity.....	22
	5. Adjudication of Disputes.....	26
	6. Compliance with Insurance Laws.....	28
	D. Youth Employment.....	30
	E. Licensed & Regulated Agencies.....	31
IV.	State of the Industrial Commission of Arizona.....	34
	Appendix 1: Survey of Work Injuries.....	35



HISTORY OF THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION

The Industrial Commission of Arizona (ICA) is a regulatory agency that was created in 1925 as a result of legislation implementing the constitutional provisions establishing a workers' compensation system.

From 1925 to 1969, the workers' compensation system consisted of the State Compensation Fund, which was then a part of the Industrial Commission, and self-insured employers which generally were the mining and the railroad companies. In 1969 the workers' compensation system was reorganized and expanded to include private insurance companies. The State Compensation Fund was split off from the Industrial Commission and established as a separate agency responsible for providing workers' compensation coverage. The Industrial Commission retained its responsibility as the file of record and its regulatory authority over the processing of workers' compensation claims. Since that time, the role of the Industrial Commission has been expanded to cover other labor related issues such as occupational safety and health, youth employment laws, resolution of wage related disputes, minimum wage, vocational rehabilitation, and workers' compensation coverage for claimants of uninsured employers, insolvent insurance carriers and self-insured employers.

The policy setting body for the ICA is a five member Commission whose members are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate to staggered five year terms. As a non-general fund agency, the Industrial Commission's Administrative Fund is funded by an annual assessment on workers' compensation premiums that cannot exceed 3%. The Commission performs its statutory duties and responsibilities through the seven major Divisions that are described in this document

Commission Duties and Responsibilities

The Industrial Commission is responsible for administering and enforcing laws and regulations that relate to the protection of life, health, safety and welfare of employees within the State. These laws are found in Title 23 of the Arizona Revised Statutes.

A five-member Commission is responsible for determining the policy of the Industrial Commission of Arizona. Each Commissioner is appointed by the Governor to a five-year staggered term. The Commissioners serve on a part time basis and meet regularly to conduct business.

In addition to establishing the policy of the Commission, the Commissioners also perform a variety of other functions that include:

- Approving the issuance of occupational safety and health citations with penalties in excess of \$2,500;
- Approving the issuance of cease and desist orders and penalties for youth employment law violations;
- Promulgating agency rules;
- Authorizing the self-insurance authority for individual employers and workers' compensation pools;
- Licensing of employment agencies, career counseling services, talent, and modeling firms;
- Establishing a Physicians' and Pharmaceutical Fee Schedule on an annual basis;
- Approving penalties for employers who fail to provide workers' compensation insurance for their employees;
- Acting on requests from injured workers to commute their monthly workers' compensation awards to lump sum amounts;
- Acting on occupational safety and health discrimination complaints;
- Establishing the annual tax assessment rates on workers' compensation premiums to fund the agency and Special Fund;

Commission meetings, except for Executive Sessions, are open to the public and subject to the open meeting laws. The time and location of each meeting are published in the agenda for that meeting. Agendas are published at least 24 hours in advance of each meeting and are available for download on The Industrial Commission of Arizona website at <http://www.ica.state.az.us/>. Minutes are kept of each meeting and are also available for download on this web site or by contacting the Commission Secretary at (602) 542-4411.

STATE OF PROGRAMS

A. OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

In 1974 Governor Jack Williams asserted Arizona's right under the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, to retain jurisdiction over occupational safety and health issues within our state, excluding mining operations, Indian reservations and federal employees. This jurisdiction encompasses approximately 2.8 million employees working in 144,000 public and private establishments. In accordance with the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Arizona Division of Occupational Safety and Health (ADOSH) operates under an approved plan with the U.S. Department of Labor. In 1985 the U.S. Department of Labor designated (ADOSH) as being one of only 26 states and territories that have programs that are "as effective" as Federal OSHA. Given the large scope of responsibility, ADOSH focuses its efforts in four specific areas: compliance, consultation, elevators and boilers.

1. COMPLIANCE

ADOSH'S compliance activities consist of conducting unannounced inspections of workplaces throughout Arizona to determine whether employers are complying with the Occupational Safety and Health Act and standards.

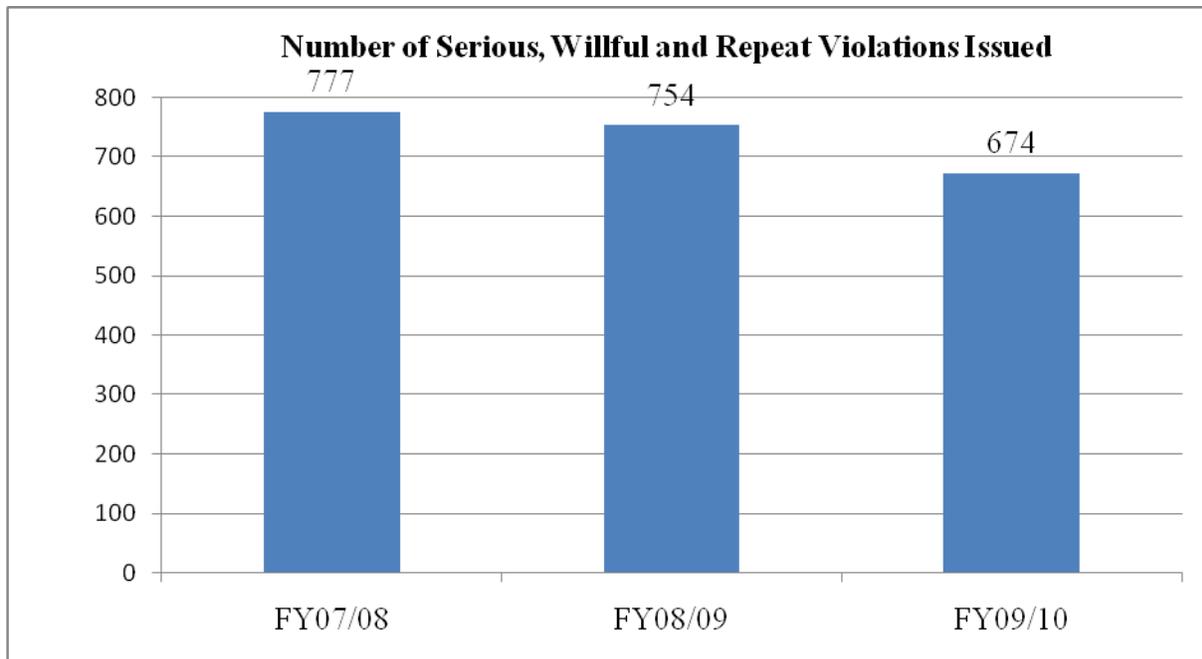
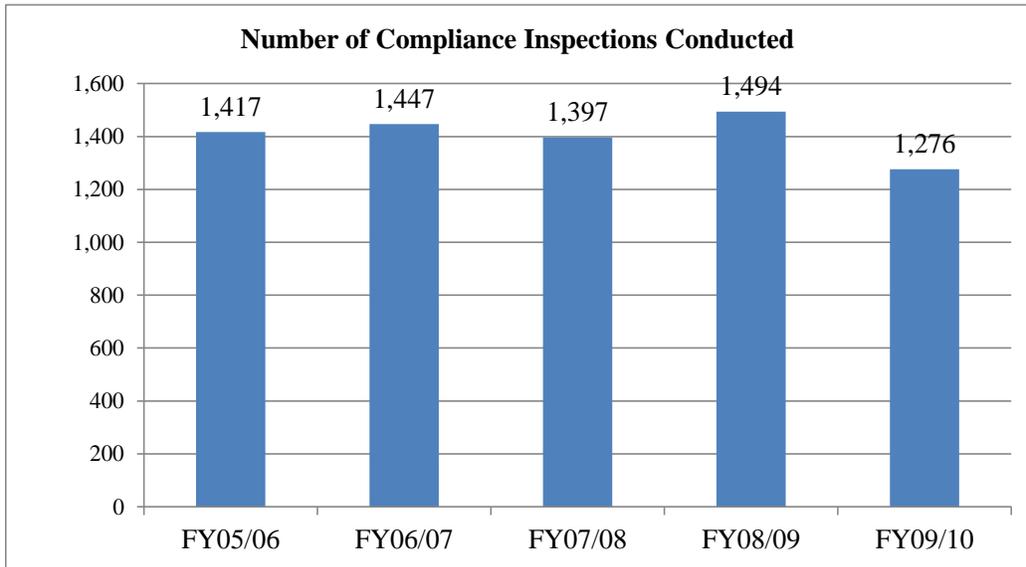
Inspections may be the result of (1) a work related accident, (2) a complaint, (3) a referral, (4) planned inspection, or (5) a follow-up to ensure that previously cited serious, repeat or willful violations have been corrected. Inspections involving work related accidents are generally serious in nature involving multiple injuries or a fatality. A complaint inspection generally is the result of a serious safety/health allegation or a non-response to a written inquiry sent to an employer by ADOSH. A referral generally comes from another government source such as Department of Economic Security's Farm Worker Outreach Program, Department of Health Services, Police and Fire Departments. Planned or scheduled inspections are those directed at those employers in high-hazard industries or who have a large number of workers' compensation claims, or higher than average injury and illness rates.

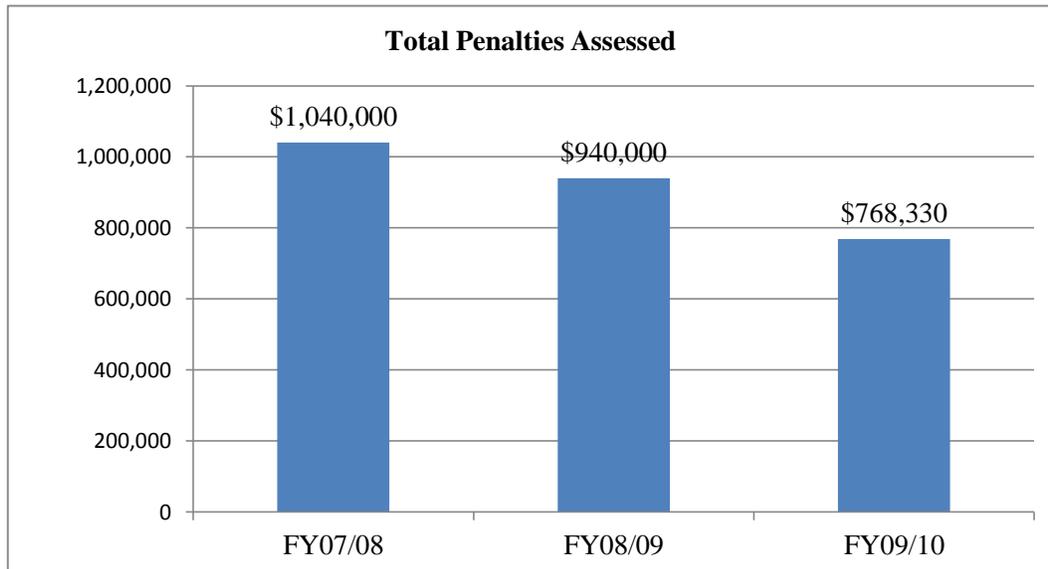
ADOSH is the only state or Federal OSHA program in the country that has an independent body, (the Commission) that is separate from the OSHA program that reviews the appropriateness of ADOSH's penalty proposals and either approves, modifies or disapproves the issuance of penalties for violations of Arizona's Occupational Safety and Health Act.

At a public meeting before the Commissioners, a representative from ADOSH presents a prima facie case to the Commissioners as to why a penalty should be assessed. The Commission, as a body, reviews the proposal and either approves, modifies or disapproves the proposed penalties based upon the facts present. Current Commission policy is to review all cases where penalties total

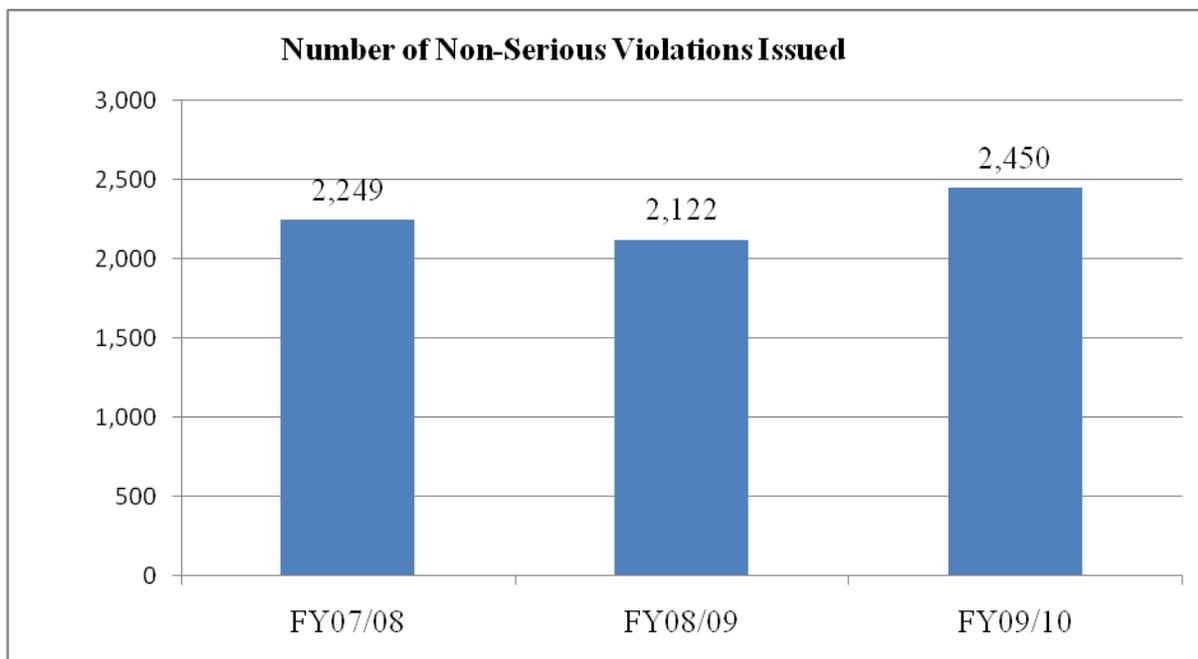
more than \$2500.00. Penalties totaling \$2500.00 or less are approved by the ADOSH Director. All penalties assessed and collected go directly to the State General Fund.

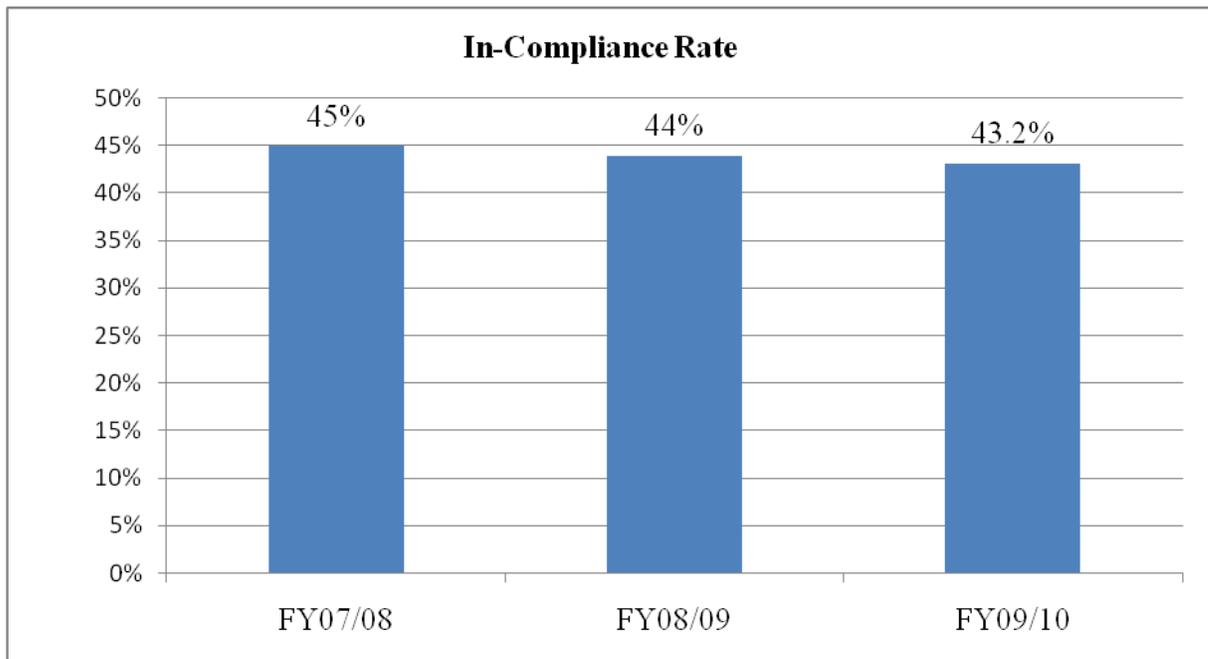
The following represent statistics related to citations issued by ADOSH during the applicable state fiscal year:





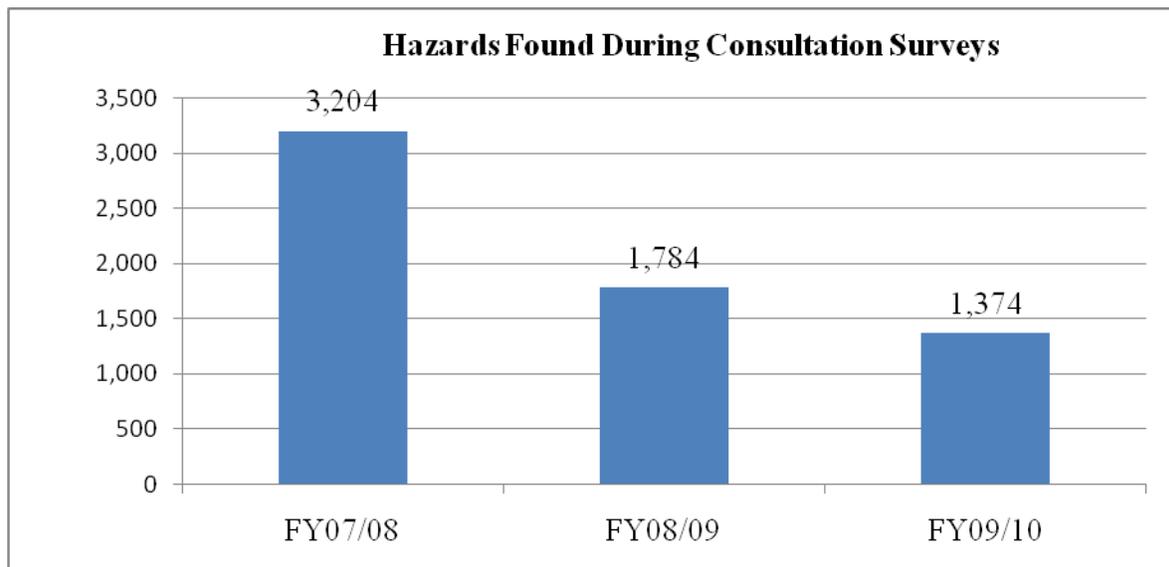
It is important to note that not all violations of inspections result in penalties. In fact, the majorities of violations are other than serious and carry no penalty. In addition, for a significant number of inspections we find no violations and determine that the employers is “in compliance” with the Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act.

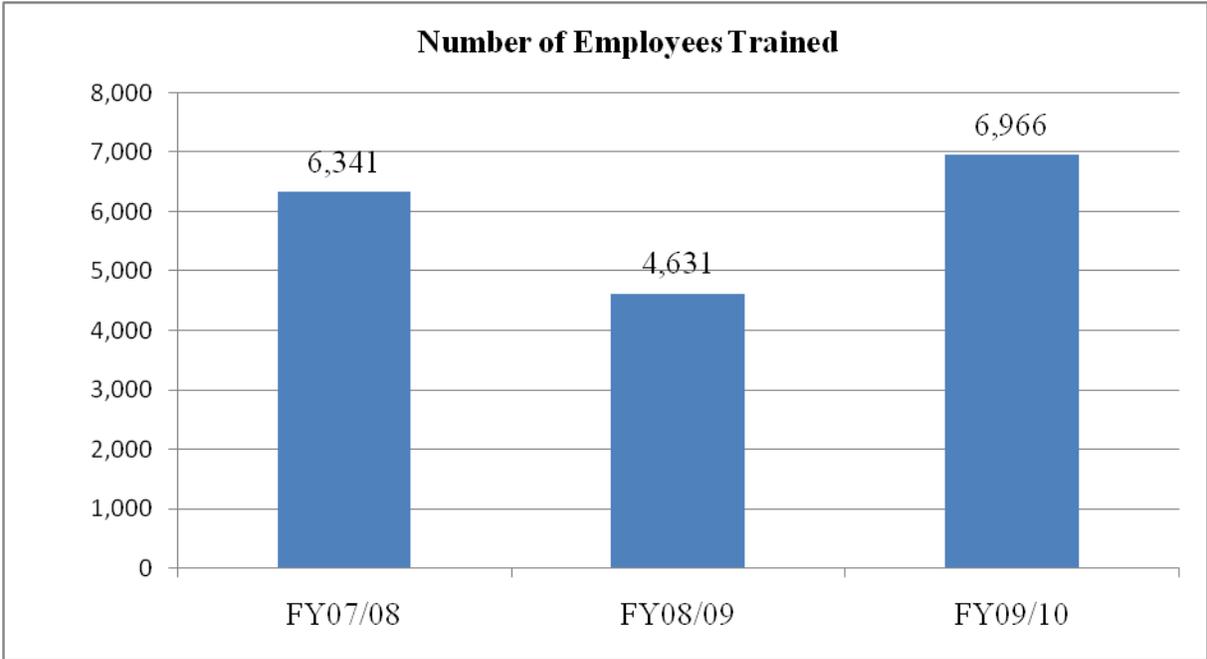
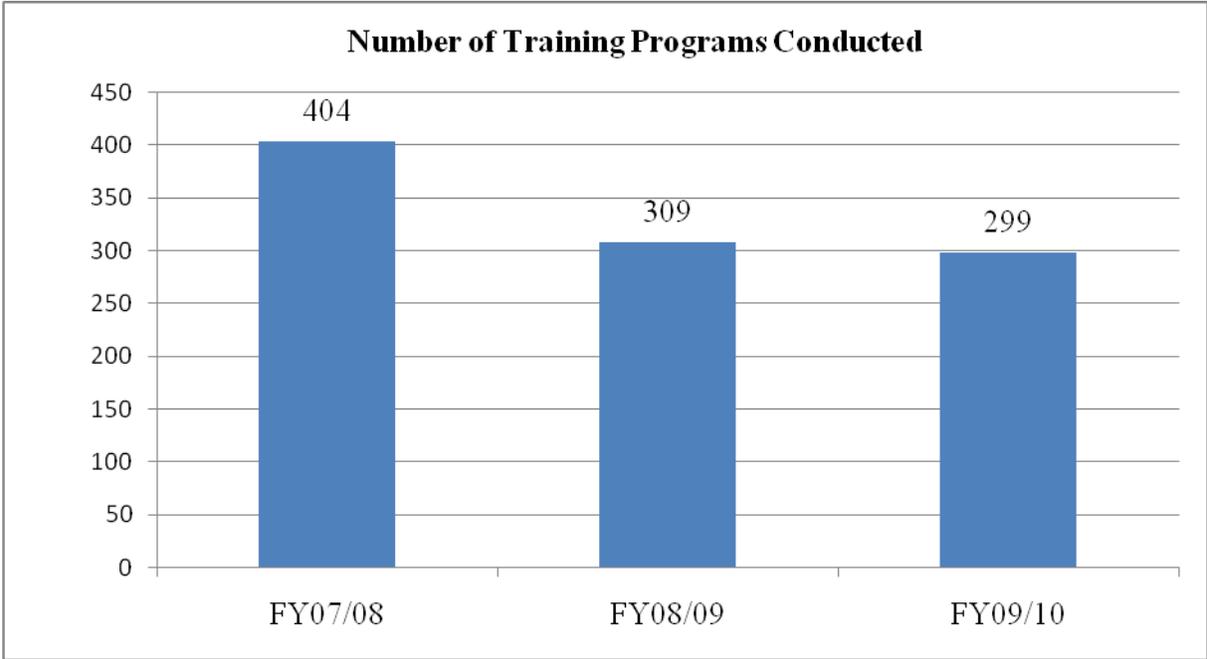


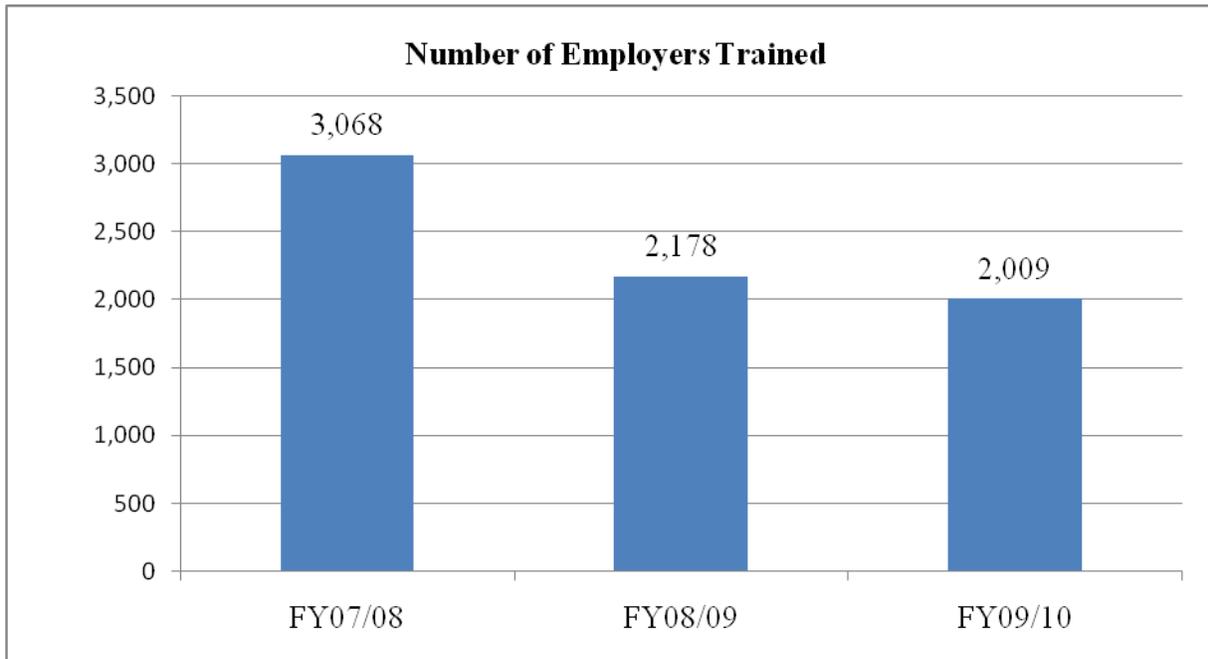


2. CONSULTATION AND TRAINING

ADOSH’s consultation activities consist of providing free consultative assistance to employers who are requesting assistance in coming into compliance with existing occupational safety and health standards. At the request of an employer, a consultation evaluation may involve an individual operation or an entire workplace. No citations or penalties are issued to employers utilizing consultation services as long as the employer corrects the apparent hazards which are noted as written recommendations in a letter to the employer. Free training programs are also provided by ADOSH to business organizations, labor organizations and individual employers upon request. A DVD library is also available to individual employers who may wish to check-out DVD’s to supplement their own safety and health programs. The following represent statistics related to consultation services provided by ADOSH during the applicable state fiscal year:

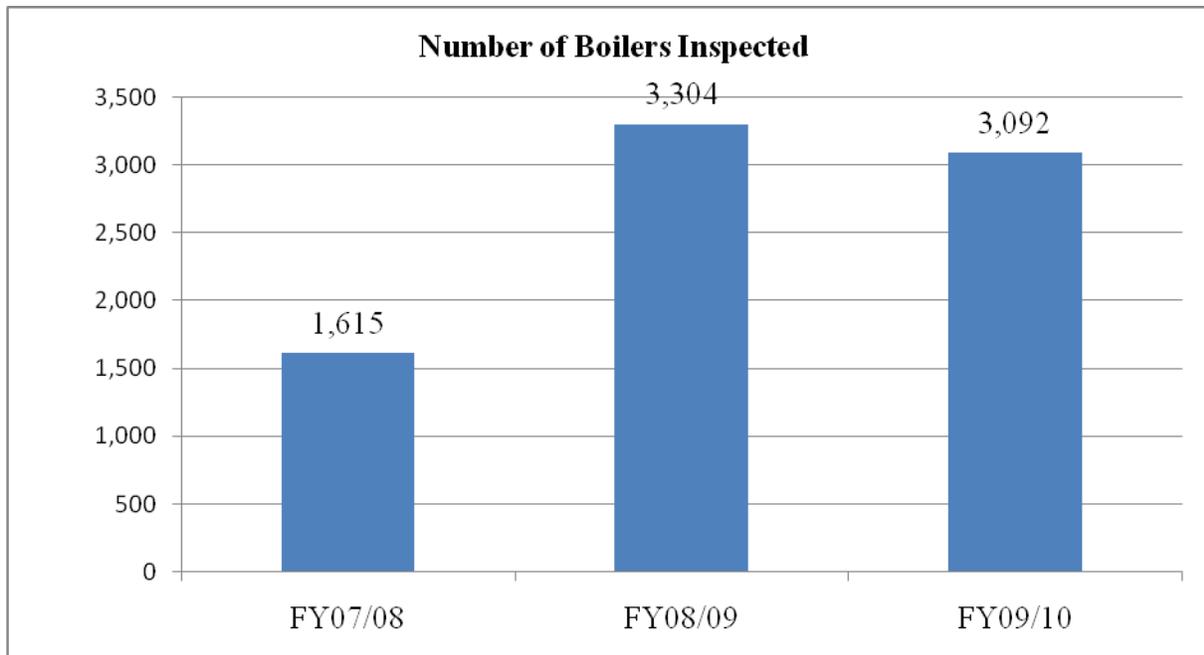


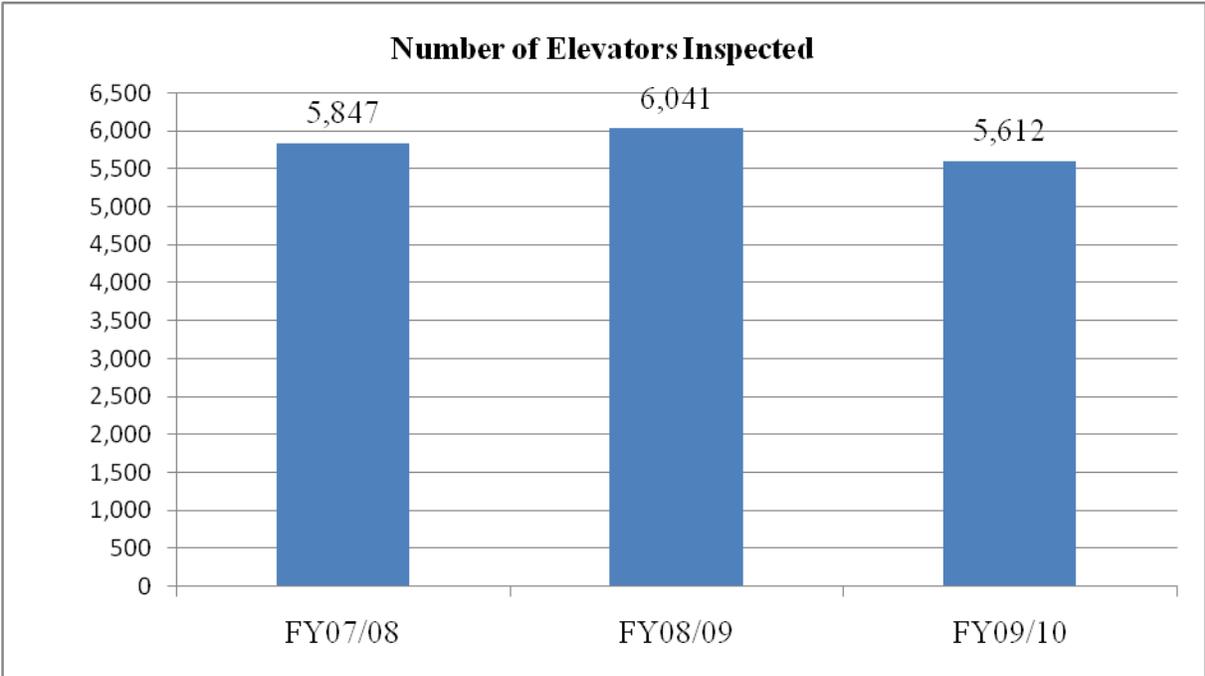
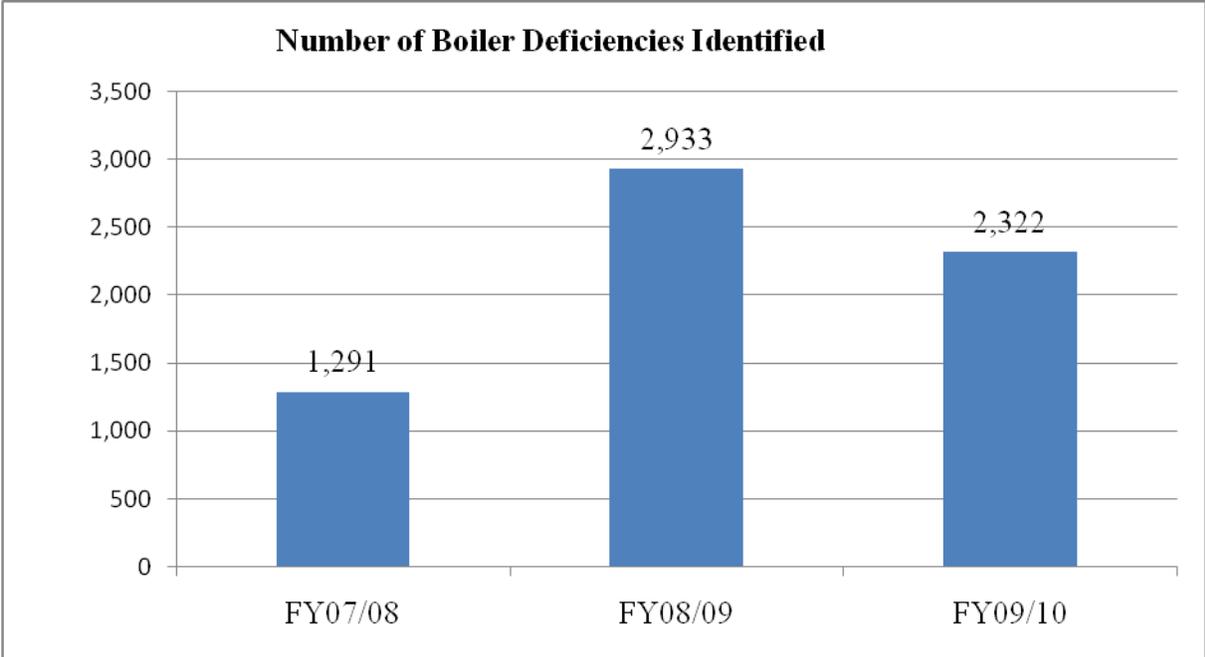


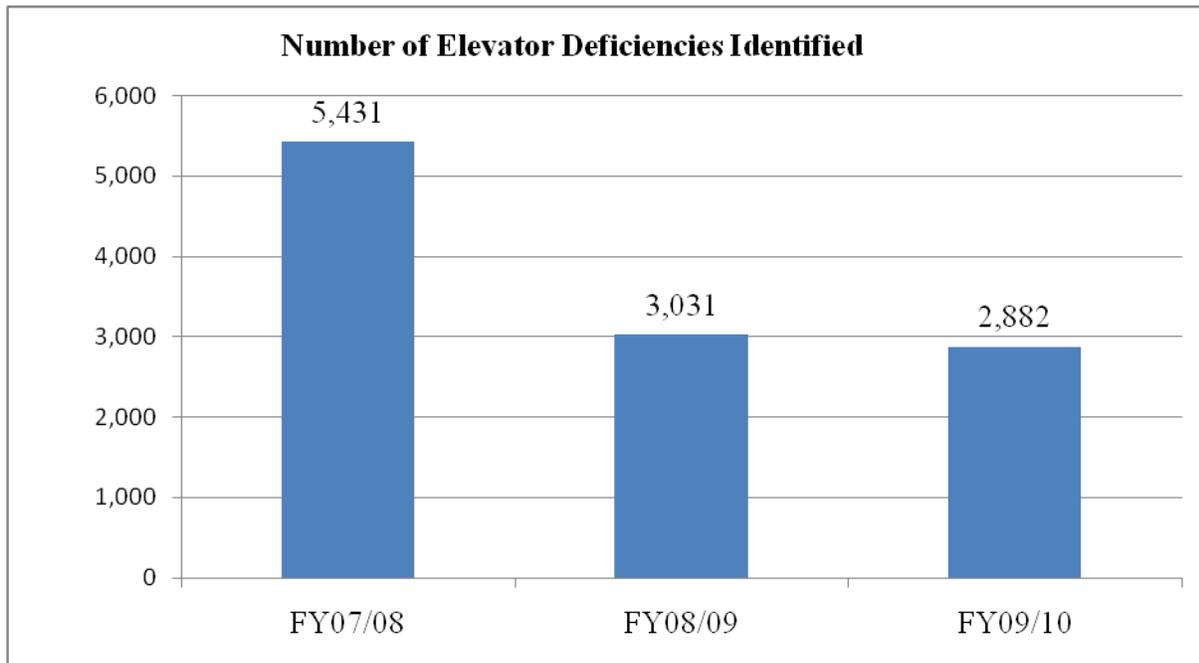


3. BOILERS AND ELEVATORS

Unlike the Arizona Occupational Safety and Health Act, the Boiler and Elevator programs are equipment oriented, and not based upon employee exposure. As a result, cease and desist orders are utilized without monetary penalties. Once violations are corrected, certificates of operation are issued allowing the employer to utilize the boiler, elevator or escalator. In the Boiler and elevator statutes, political subdivisions are allowed to retain jurisdiction if they provide a comparable program. The city of Phoenix has retained jurisdiction over elevators within its boundaries. No other political subdivision has retained jurisdiction for boilers or elevators.







4. SURVEY OF WORK INJURIES

The Research and Statistic’s Division of the Industrial Commission of Arizona, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), annually conducts the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries (CFOI) and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII). The CFOI covers all fatal injuries determined to be work-related according to the CFOI criteria, regardless of industry or regulatory coverage of the establishment. Each fatality must be substantiated by two independent sources, including but not limited to death certificates, workers’ compensation reports, newspaper articles, medical examiners’ reports, etc.

The Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses is sent out to random employers throughout Arizona from selected industry types used by the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). Employers are requested to provide work-related injury and illness information, pertaining to the OSHA Forms 300 and 300A. In the more severe cases, requests will be made to obtain additional detailed information relative to that particular injury or illness.

States are responsible for data collection, follow-up and coding for both the Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries and Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses. The survey also requires employers to report the annual average number of employees and total hours worked for all employees. This information is used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to provide National, Regional and State labor statistics.

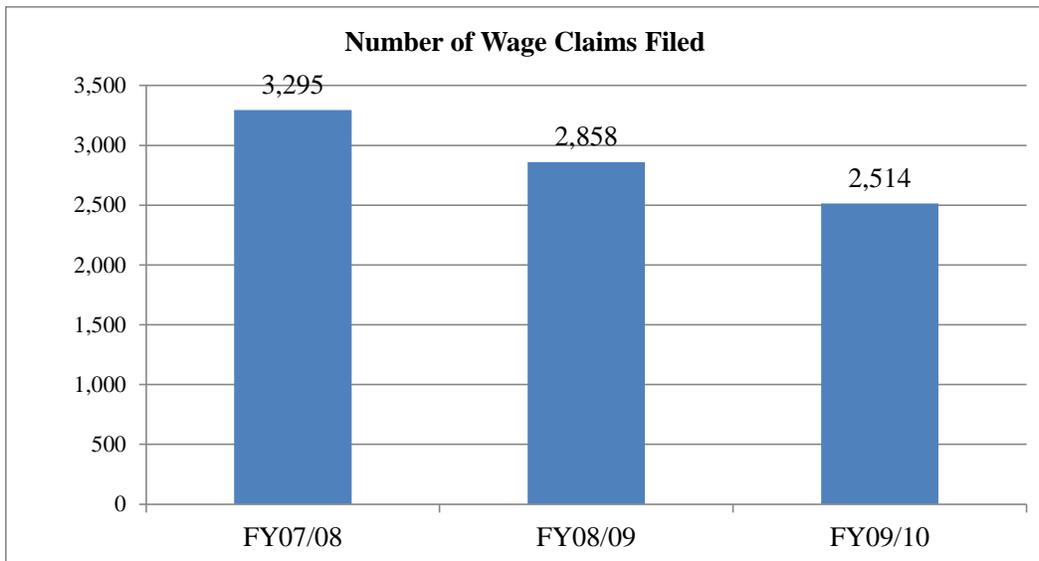
This information can be used to identify hazardous industries, occupations, and activities. It also can assist in developing safer workplaces and preventing injuries. The results of most recent surveys are found in Appendix A.

B. PAYMENT OF WAGES

The Arizona Labor Department (“Department”) is responsible for the enforcement of Arizona’s payment of wages and minimum wage law. See A.R.S. § §23-350 *et seq.* and 23-363 *et seq.* Information related to these areas is set forth below.

1. RESOLUTION OF WAGE DISPUTES

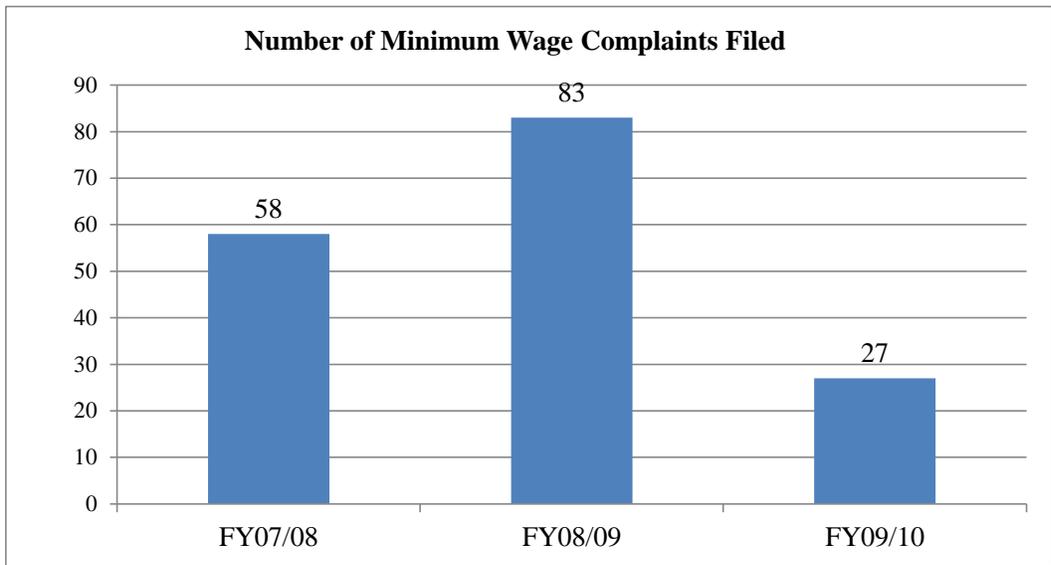
When wages owed to an employee are no more than \$2,500 and the accrual of those unpaid wages do not exceed one year, an employee may file a wage claim with the Department. Upon receipt of a claim, the Labor Department will notify the employer of the claim and investigate the allegations. The Department will provide a written determination which can be appealed to Superior Court. An employer who does not comply with a Final Order within ten days after the order becomes final is liable to pay the employee treble the amount of the unpaid wages found to be owed. While every effort is made to resolve the dispute, in some cases there is insufficient information to make a determination. In those cases, a claimant has the right to file a civil action in Justice or Small Claims Court. A claimant also has the right to file their initial wage claim in the appropriate Court.



2. MINIMUM WAGE LAW ENFORCEMENT

Arizona employers are required to pay employees no less than the minimum wage. Any person may file an administrative complaint with the Department if they are not receiving the state minimum wage or have been retaliated against for asserting any claim or right under the Arizona

Minimum Wage Act (“MW Act”). Upon receipt of an alleged violation, the Department will notify the concerned employer and investigate the allegations. Civil penalties may be assessed for violations of the MW Act. Upon determination that wages or penalties are due and unpaid to the employee, the Department may obtain judgment and execution, garnishment, attachments, or other remedies for collection. The Department will provide a written determination, which can be appealed to the Administrative Law Judge Division of the Commission. The Department may mediate and conciliate any dispute between the parties. Additional information regarding the Arizona Minimum Wage and the minimum wage in effect for the current year may be found at the Commission’s website at www.ica.state.az.us.



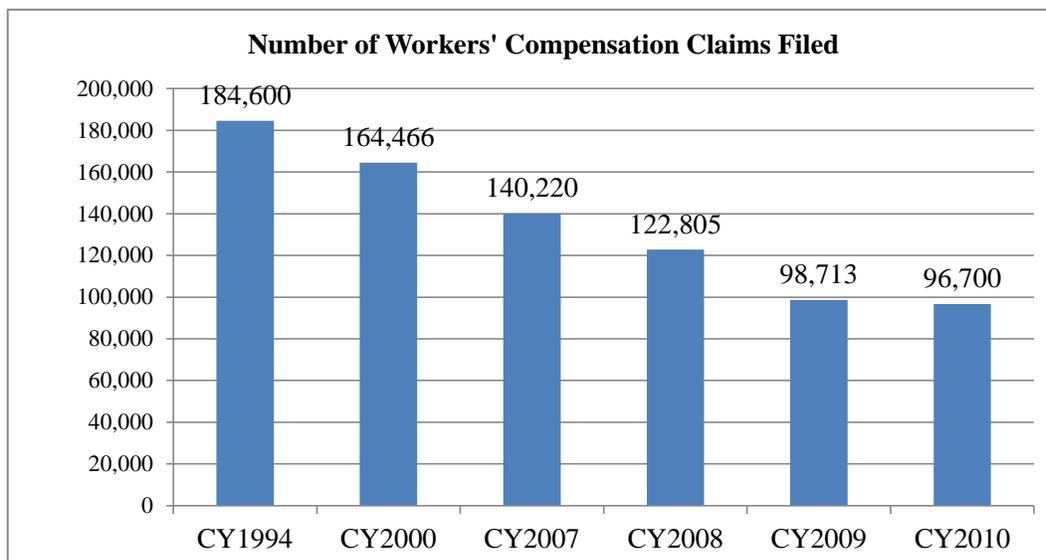
C. ARIZONA WORKERS' COMPENSATION

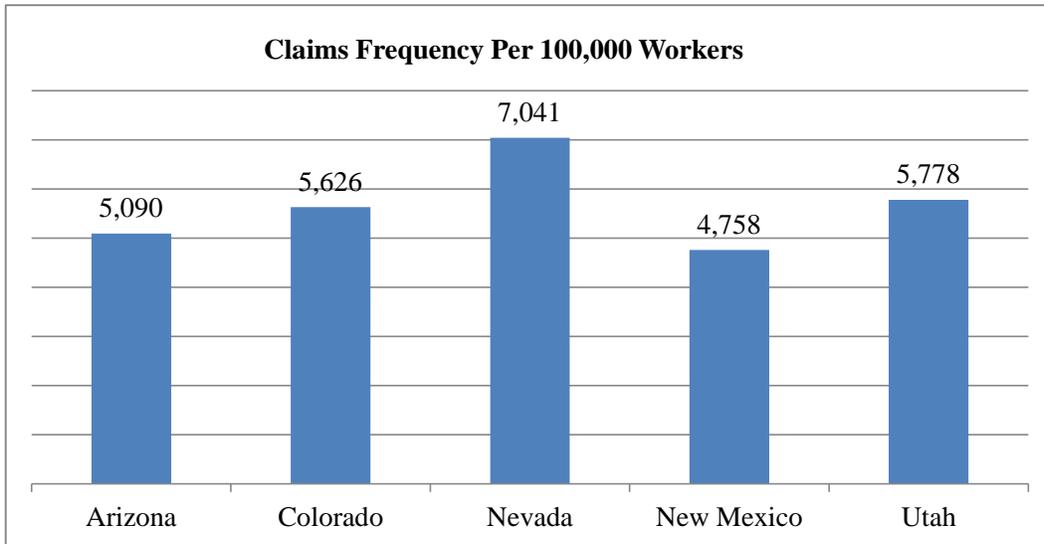
Since 1925, the Industrial Commission of Arizona has been the file of record for all Arizona workers' compensation claims. To date, the Commission maintains records for over 6 million workers' compensation claims files, which translates to over 40 million documents being stored on the Commission's imaging system and up to 6,000 documents being processed per day.

Through its Claims Division, the Commission is actively involved in the processing of Arizona workers' compensation claims to ensure that insurance carriers, third party processing agents, and self-insured employers ("payers") are processing workers' compensation claims in accordance with Arizona law. This includes notifying the appropriate payer of any claim that is received by the Claims Division from an attending physician or injured worker. This notification is done so that the payer can appropriately process the claim. The "active involvement" of the Claims Division also includes the making of determinations in an individual workers' compensation claim. Numbering in the thousands per year, these determinations can include a variety of issues such as the setting of a workers' average monthly wage, establishment of unscheduled permanent disability awards, awards for facial scarring and loss of teeth, processing requests to leave the state and requests to change physicians, and allegations of bad faith

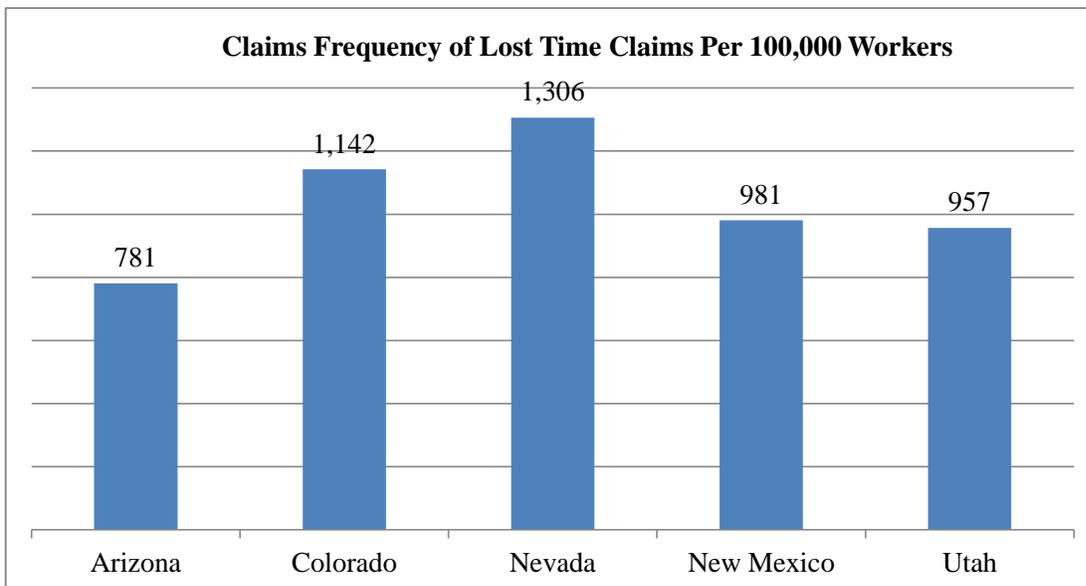
Through its Ombudsman's Office and other Claims Division staff, the Commission answers approximately 150,000 telephone/web inquiries per year. Though not providing legal advice, the Ombudsman's Office is available to provide assistance to claimants to ensure that they understand the Arizona workers' compensation system and process.

1. CLAIMS STATISTICS

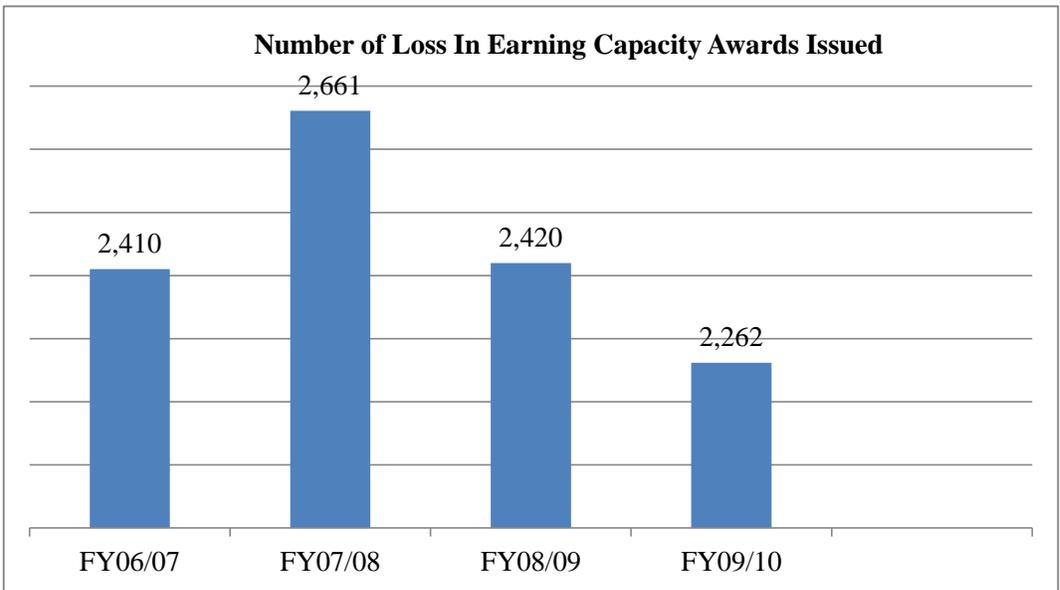
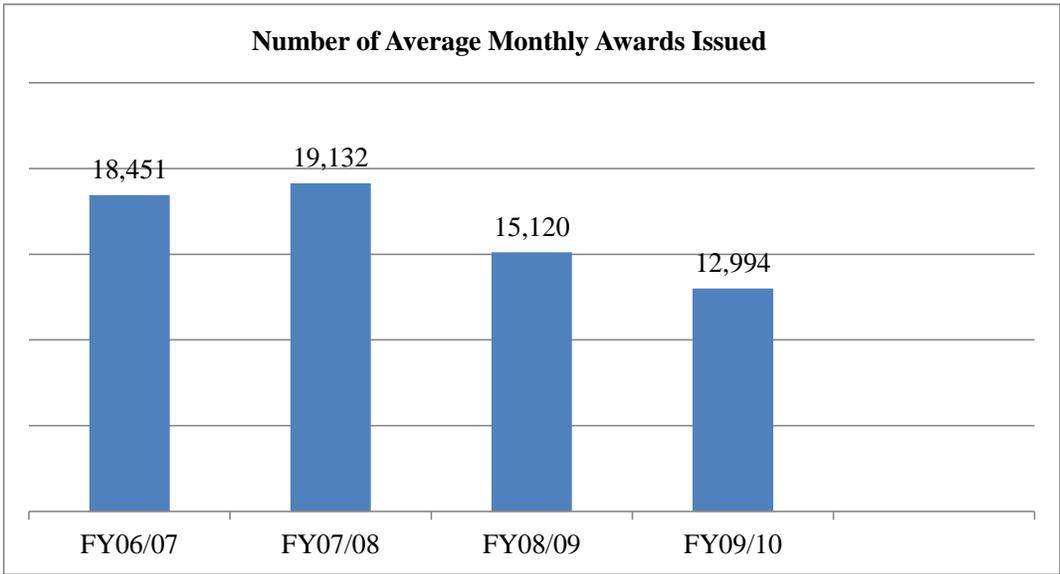




Source: Arizona State Advisory Forum, October 7, 2010, NCCI



Source: Arizona State Advisory Forum, October 7, 2010, NCCI

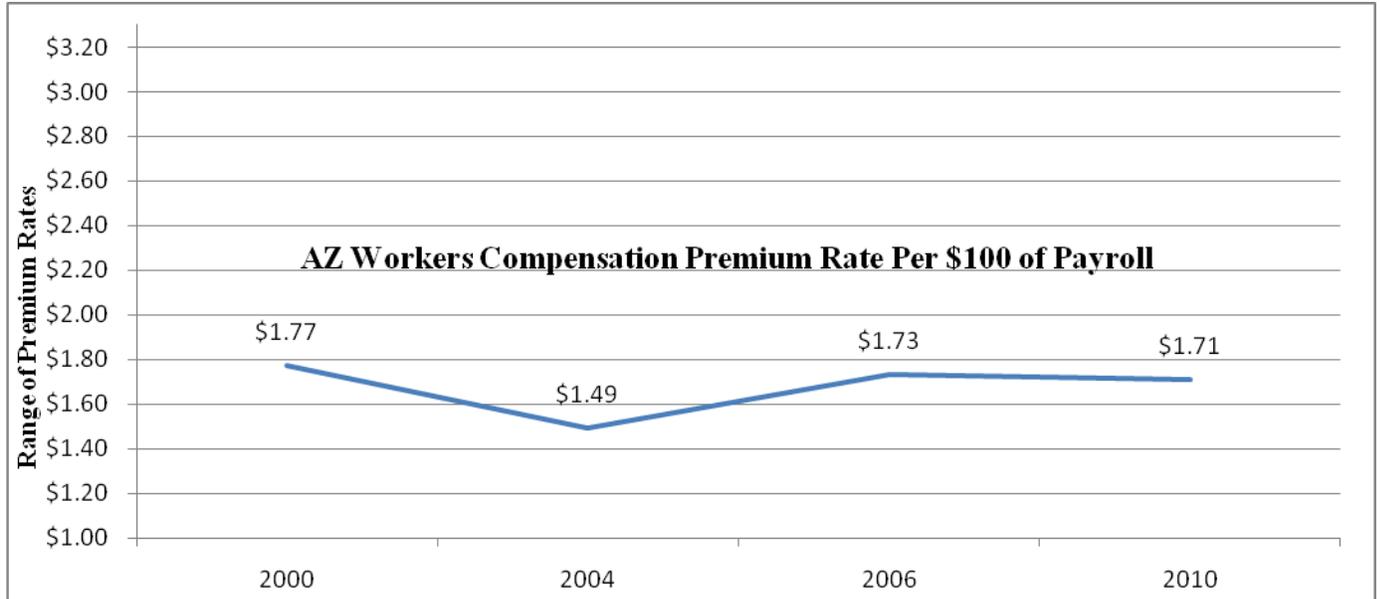


2. **RATES, PREMIUMS AND LOSSES**

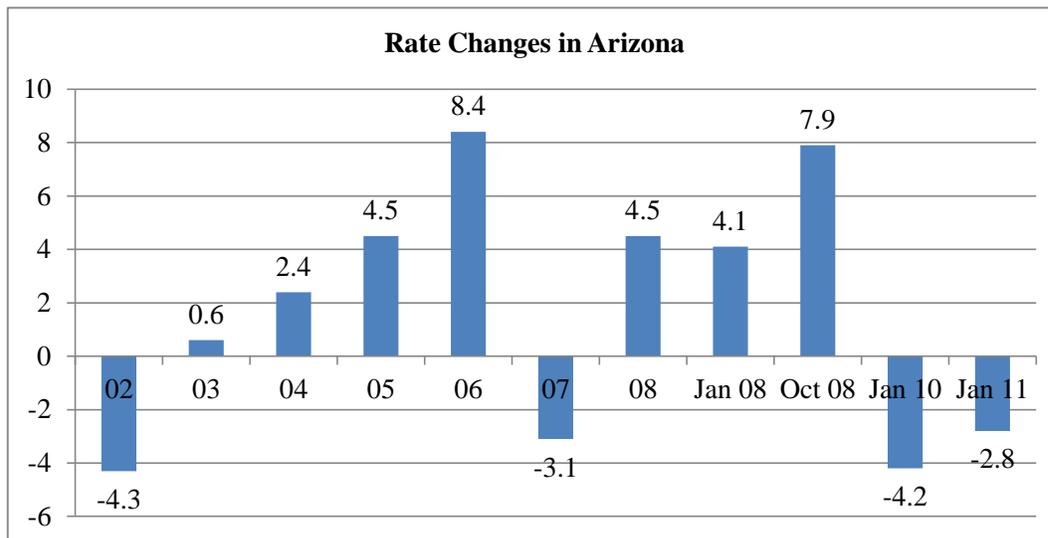
Arizona Premium Rate Index per \$100 of Payroll: \$1.71 (eff. 1/01/2010)

2010 Ranking: 38 (14th lowest in country)

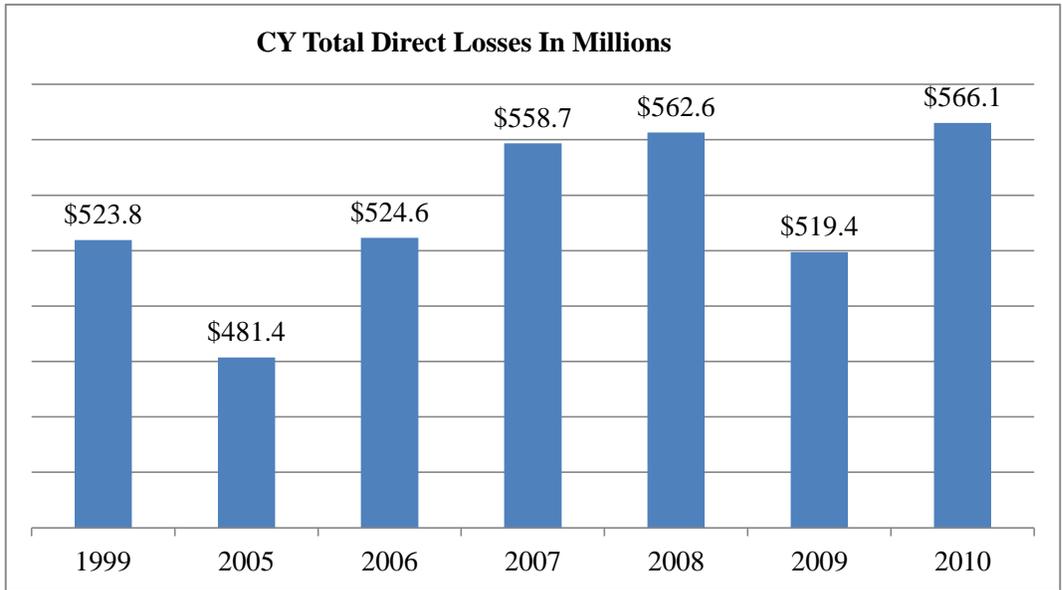
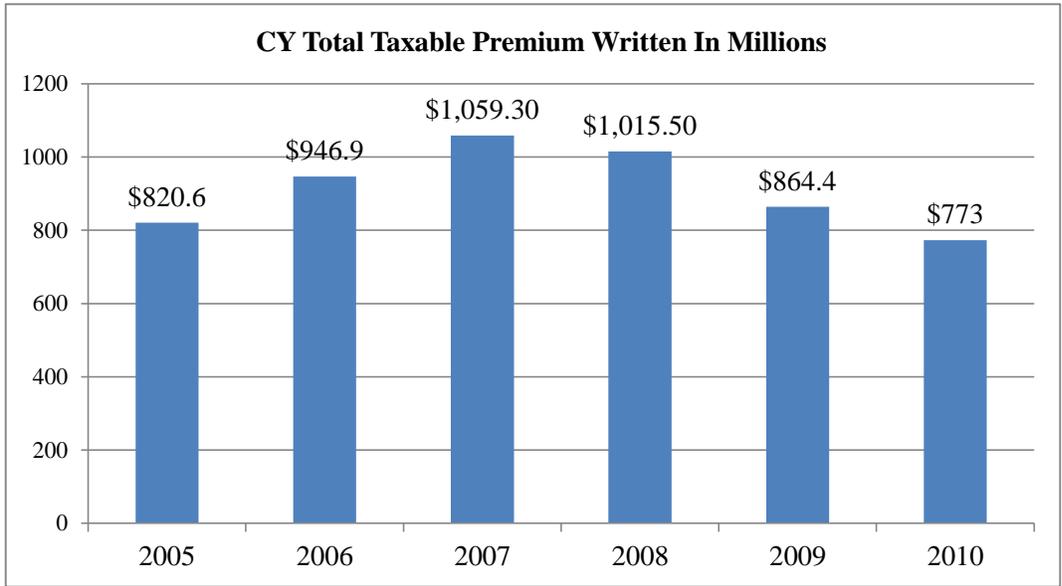
Percent of National Median (\$2.04): 84%



Source: *Oregon Workers' Compensation Premium Rate Ranking Summary Reports*, Oregon Department of Consumer & Business

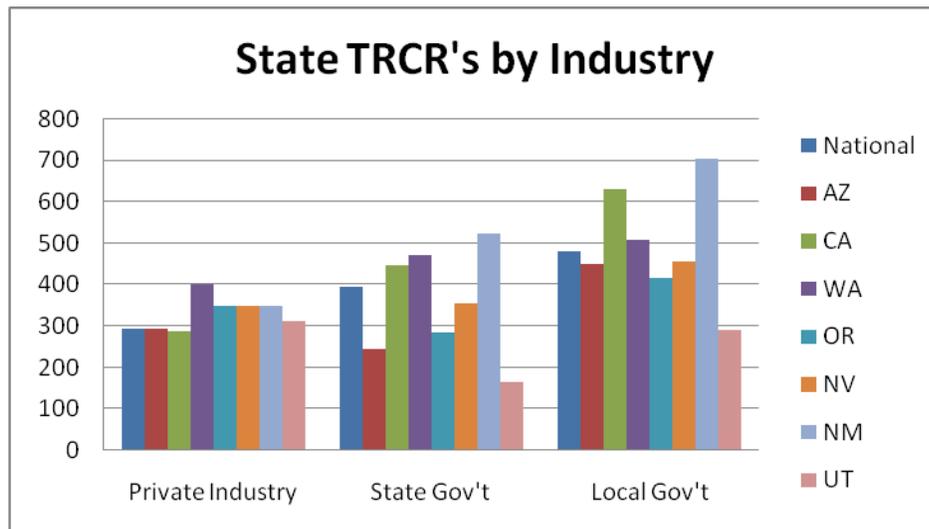
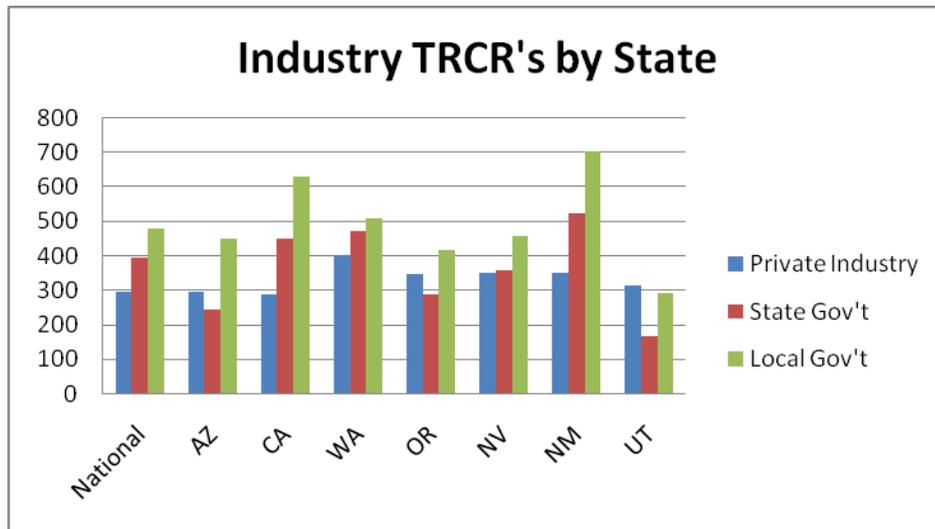


Arizona's cumulative rate level change since October 2000: -18.3 %



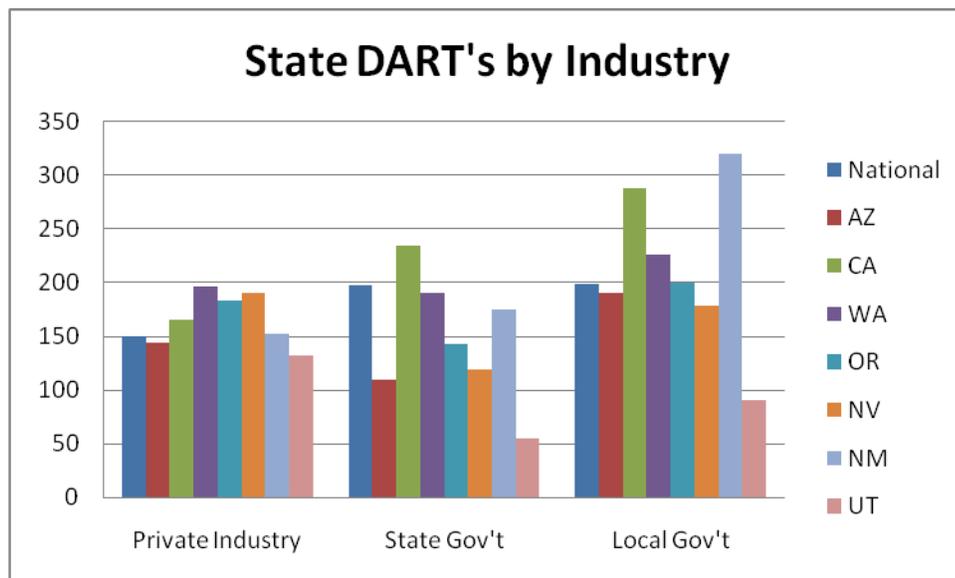
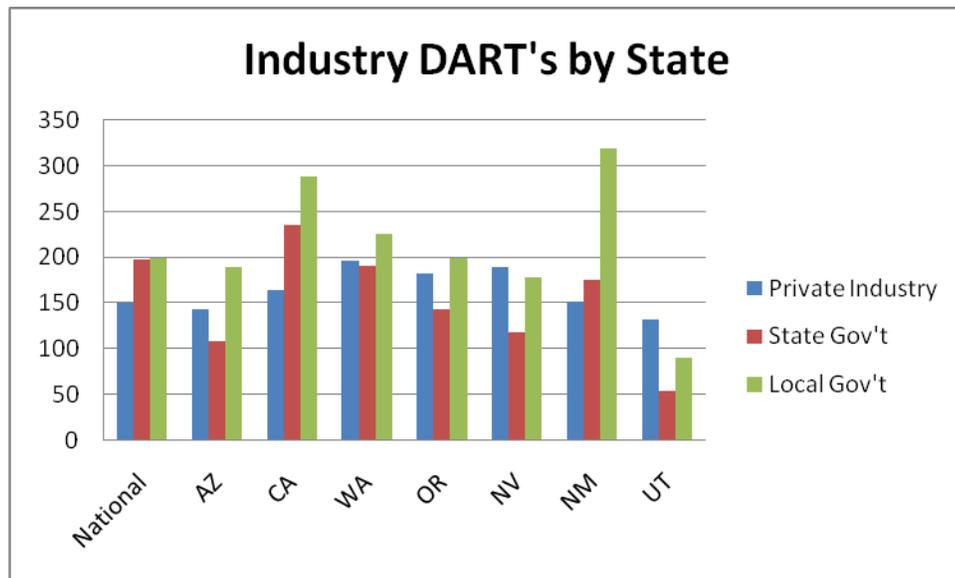
3. INJURY AND ILLNESS RATES**

TRC: Total Recordable Cases-Rate Per 10,000 Employees



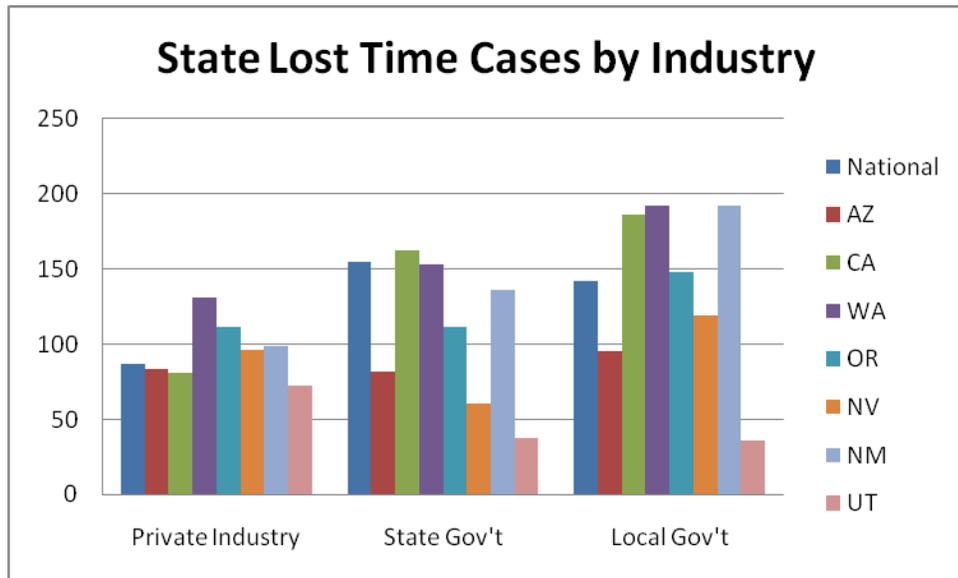
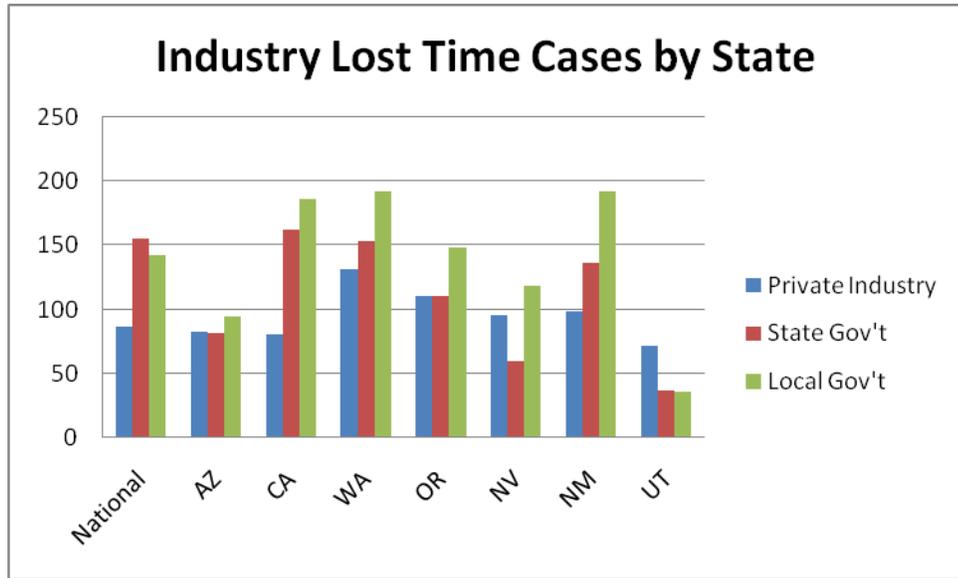
	Private Industry	State Gov't	Local Gov't
National	294	395	480
AZ	295	245	450
CA	287	448	631
WA	401	473	509
OR	348	286	417
NV	350	357	457
NM	350	525	704
UT	313	165	290

DART: Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction-Rate Per 10,000 Employees



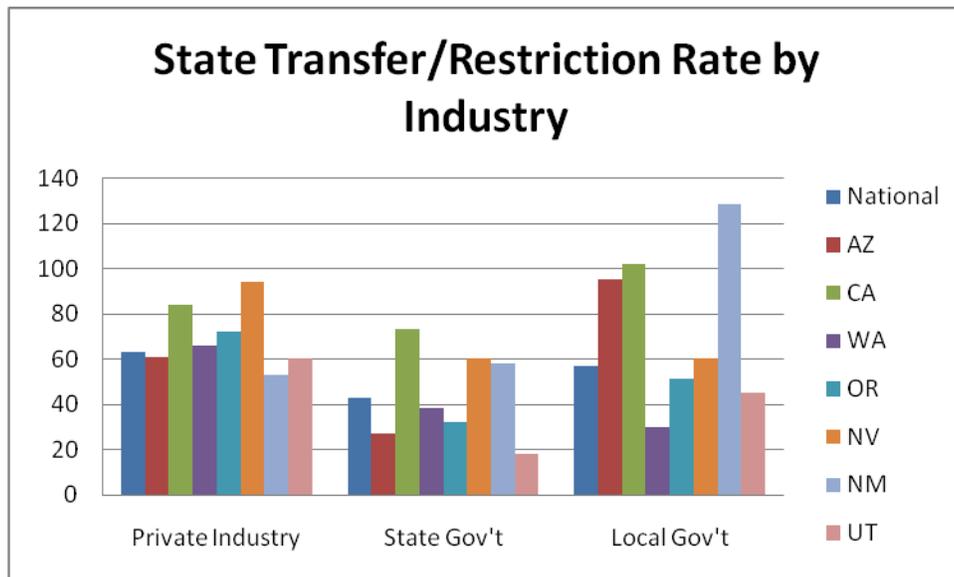
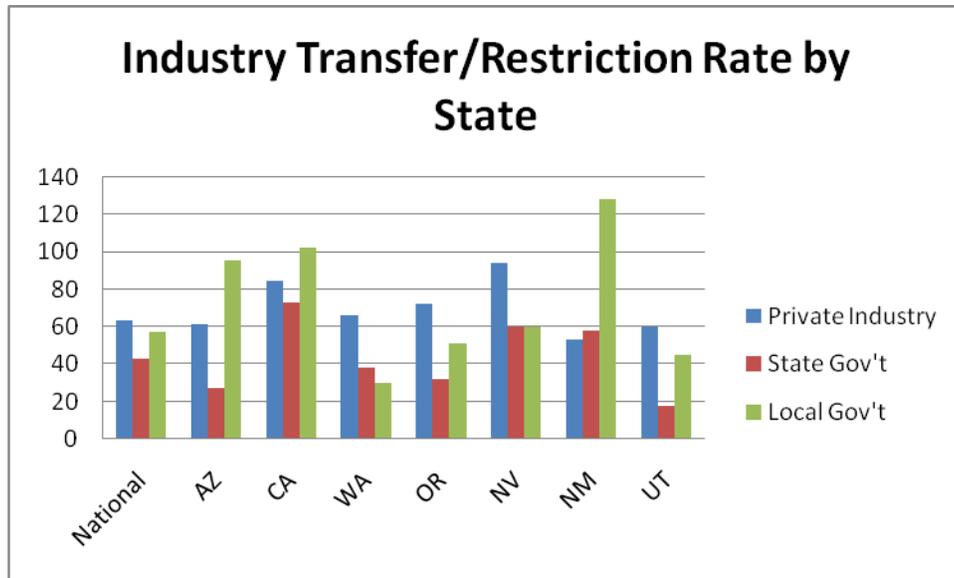
	Private Industry	State Gov't	Local Gov't
National	150	198	199
AZ	144	109	190
CA	165	235	288
WA	197	191	226
OR	183	143	200
NV	190	119	179
NM	152	175	320
UT	132	55	91

Lost Time Rate: Cases with days away from work-Rate Per 10,000 Employees



	Private Industry	State Gov't	Local Gov't
National	87	155	142
AZ	83	82	95
CA	81	162	186
WA	131	153	192
OR	111	111	148
NV	96	60	119
NM	99	136	192
UT	72	37	36

Restricted Rate: Cases with transfer or restriction -Rate Per 10,000 Employees



	Private Industry	State Gov't	Local Gov't
National	63	43	57
AZ	61	27	95
CA	84	73	102
WA	66	38	30
OR	72	32	51
NV	94	60	60
NM	53	58	128
UT	60	18	45

**Source: Rates calculated based on information from Table 7, Nonfatal Occupational Injuries and Illness by Industry, 2009, Bureau of Labor Statistics

4. SPECIAL FUND ACTIVITY

Serving as the “safety net” for the Arizona Workers’ compensation system, the Special Fund is a “trust fund” that was legislatively created in 1969 for the express purpose of providing workers’ compensation benefits in the following areas:

- Providing benefits for uninsured claimants,
- Continuing worker’s compensation benefits for claimants of insolvent carriers and bankrupt self-insured employers under A.R.S. § 23-966,
- Partial coverage of workers’ compensation benefits for second injury claims (apportionment),
- Vocational rehabilitation benefits,
- Continuing medical benefits for pre 1973 workers’ compensation claimants.

The Special Fund consists of monies from Special Fund assessments, property and securities acquired by the use of monies in the Fund, interest earned on monies in the Fund, and other monies derived from the sale, use or lease of property belonging to the Fund. Effective August 12, 2005, unexpended Administrative Fund revenue surplus may be transferred to the Special Fund when the Special Fund is not actuarially sound. The financial integrity of the Special Fund is overseen by a legislatively created Investment Committee that was established in 1984 under A.R.S. § 23-1065.

a. Special Fund Assessment Rate and Revenue

- Currently set at the maximum allowed by statute, the assessment rate for the Special Fund is 2.5% for calendar year 2011. This rate includes the 1.5% assessment authorized under A.R.S. § 23-1065(A), the ½% assessment authorized under A.R.S. 23-1065(F), and the ½% assessment authorized under A.R.S. § 23-966. Revenue generated for CY 2010: \$19,328,000
- Historical Perspective of Special Fund Rates:

1993 to 2003:	zero
2004:	1.5%
2005 to 2007:	2.5%
2008 and 2009:	1.5%
2010:	2.5%

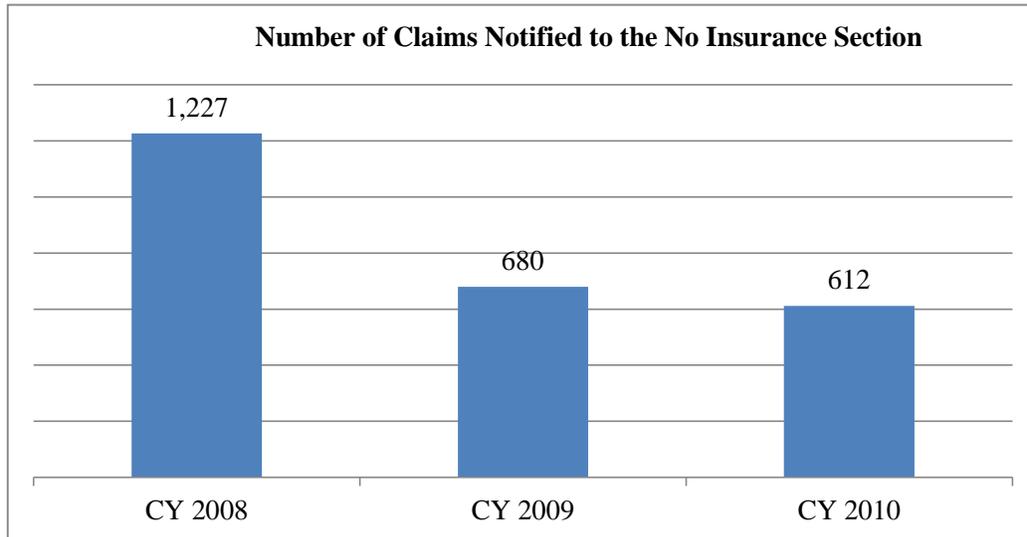
b. Special Fund Actuarial Picture

- Total liabilities estimated as of 6-30-10: \$470.6 million (an increase of approx. \$37.2 million from prior year)
- Special Fund total assets as of 6-30-10: \$417.3 million (a increase of approximately \$ 29.7 million from prior year)

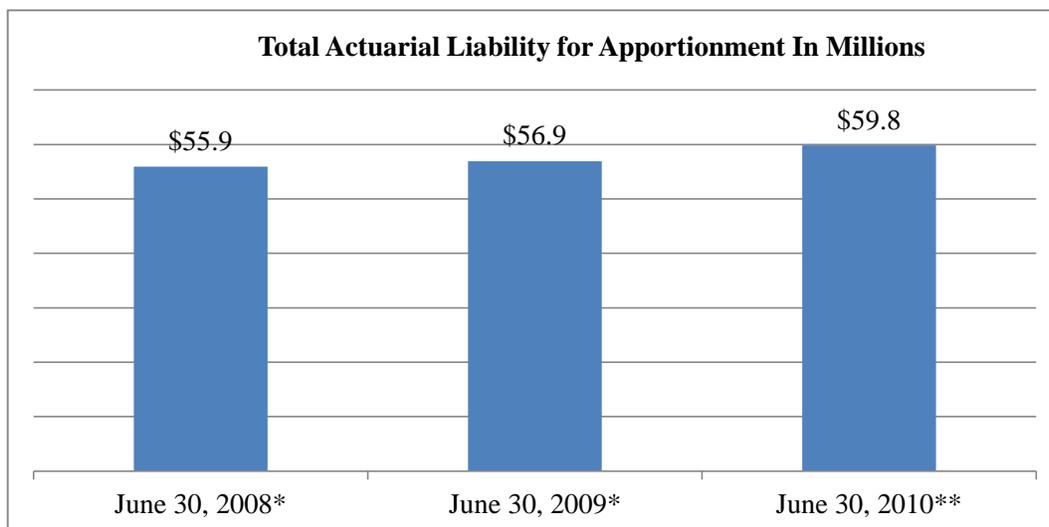
- Actuarial deficit estimated as of 6-30-10: \$53.3 million with a 75% confidence level (an increase of approximately \$7.4 million).

c. Processing of No Insurance Claims

The Special Fund is responsible for providing benefits to injured workers whose employers are violating the law and not providing workers' compensation insurance (no-insurance claims).



d. Liability for Apportionment Under A.R.S. 23-1065(F)



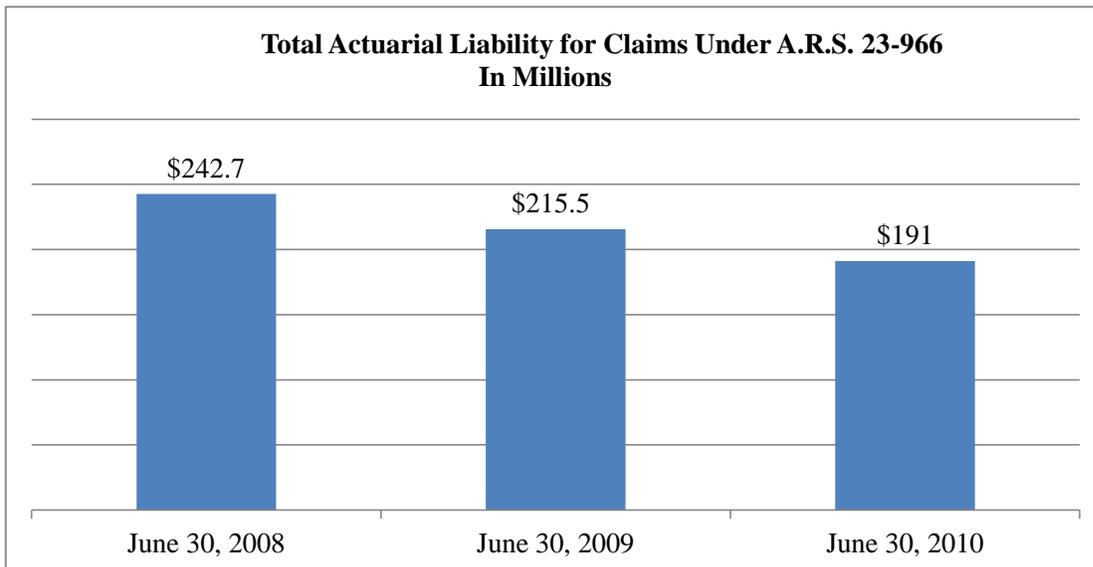
* Reported at a 50% confidence level

** Reported at a 75% confidence level

e. **Processing of Insolvency/Bankrupt Claims Under A.R.S. § 23-966**

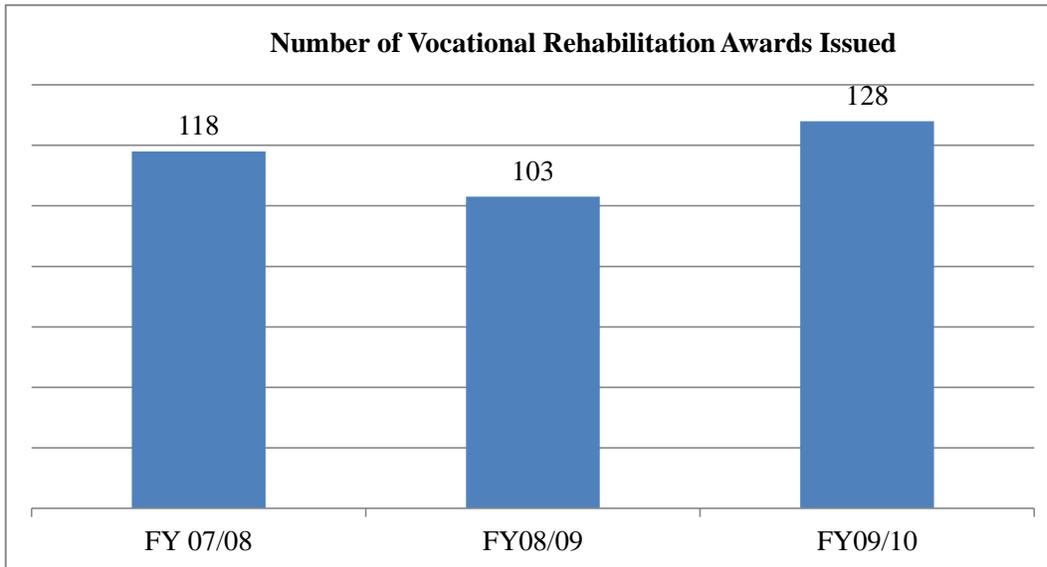
The Special Fund is responsible for continuing workers' compensation benefits for those claimants insured by insolvent insurance carriers and bankrupt self-insured employers. The following are the estimated reserves, as of June 30, 2010, for those claims:

• Fremont Companies	95.5 million
• Great States Ins.	14.6 million
• Reliance Insurance	14.3 million
• Legion Insurance Co.	13.9 million
• Paula Ins. Co.	13.8 million
• Mission Insurance Co.	11.5 million
• Superior	6.8 million
• Western Employer Ins. Co.	6.2 million
• Home Insurance Co.	3.9 million
• Park Avenue Insurance Co.	2.6 million
• All Other Ins. Carriers & Self-Insured Employers	7.9 million
 Total of All Claims	 191.0 million



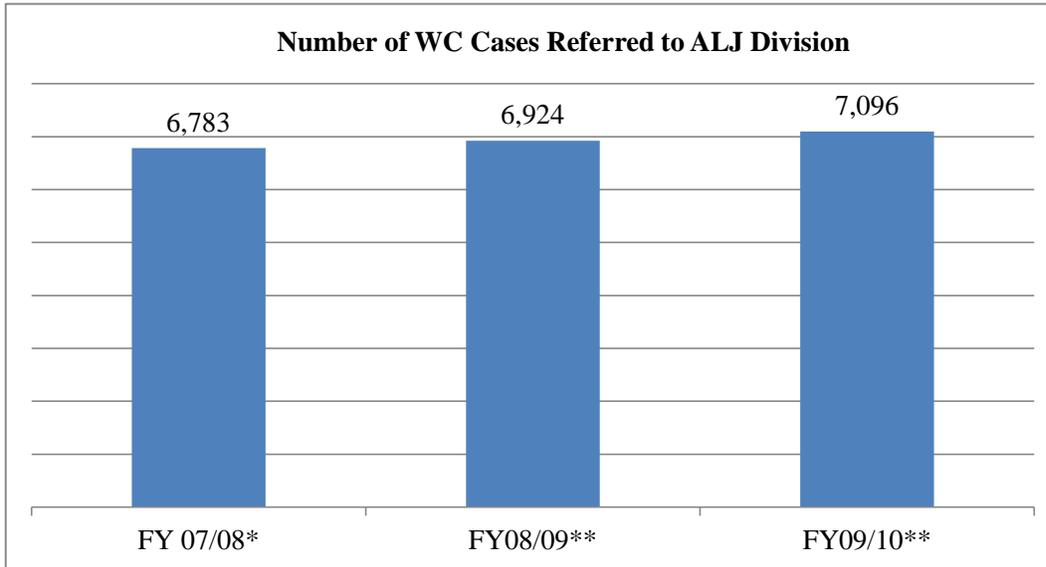
f. Vocational Rehabilitation

If certain criteria are met, a workers' compensation claimant may be eligible for vocational rehabilitation benefits. This rehabilitation program is focused on providing vocational retraining that will result in meaningful employment. This training may include a variety of college courses to supplement prior education and on the job training where the Special Fund will pay 50% of the salary during training (as long as there is a commitment to hire the trainee) Examples of past vocational programs provided included bilingual tractor-trailer operator, equine instructor, forensics, mortuary science, computer-aided drafting, and pharmacy technician. For those that are eligible for vocational rehabilitation but are lacking skills to enter a program, the Special Fund offers foundational training in math, reading, and English (ESL).



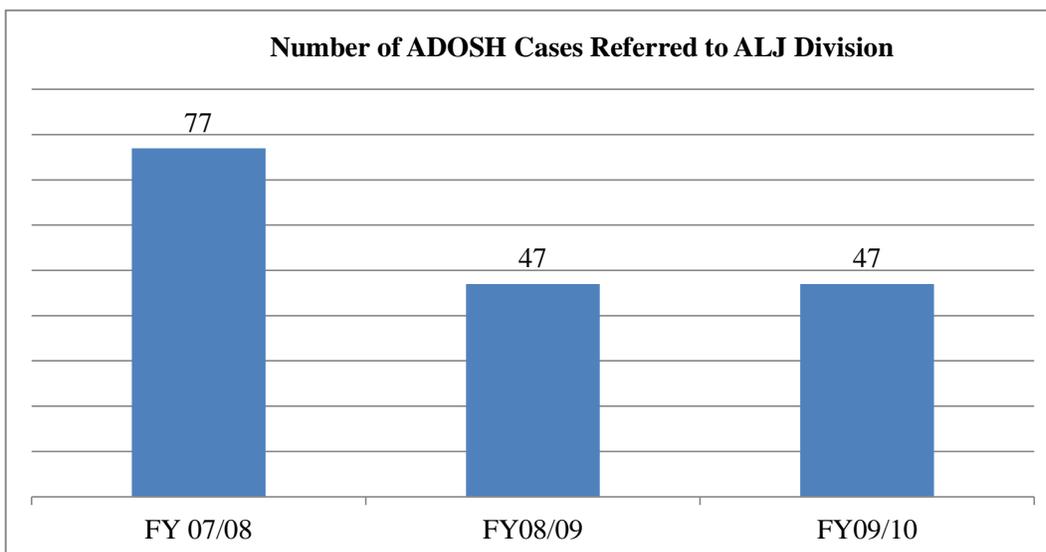
5. ADJUDICATION OF DISPUTES

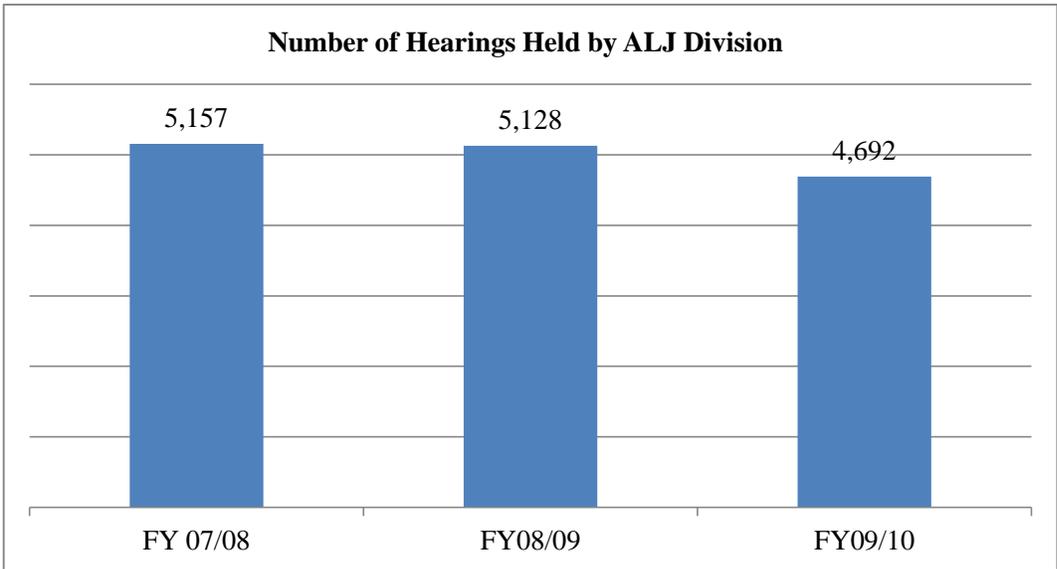
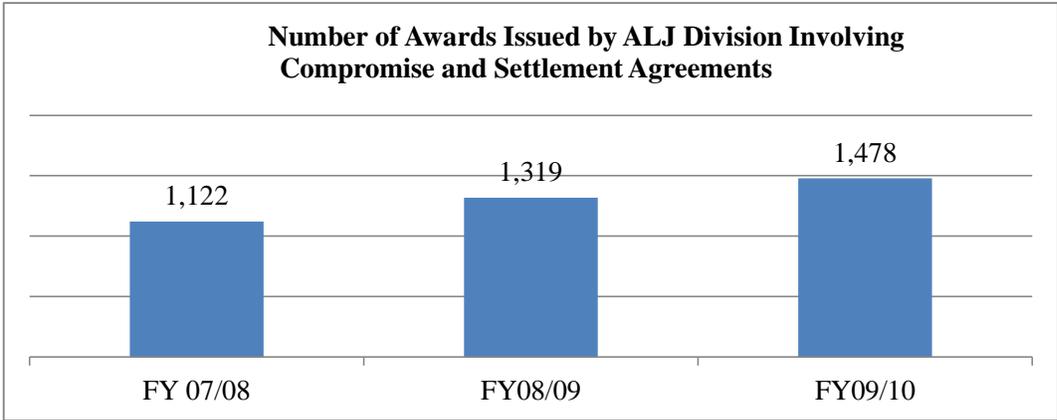
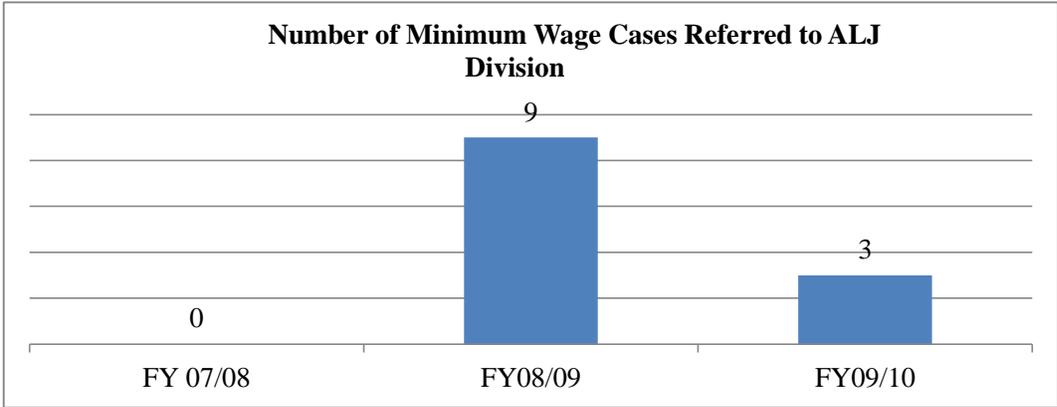
The ALJ Division is the administrative tribunal of the Industrial Commission. Its mission is to resolve all disputes coming before it efficiently and equitably. The ALJ Division has jurisdiction over disputes that arise under the Arizona Workers' Compensation Act, the Occupational Health and Safety Act (OSHA), and the Arizona Minimum Wage Act. It is also authorized to resolve disputes referred from the Department of Labor in the area of youth employment.



* Includes unresolved requests for investigation under A.R.S. § 23-1061(J)

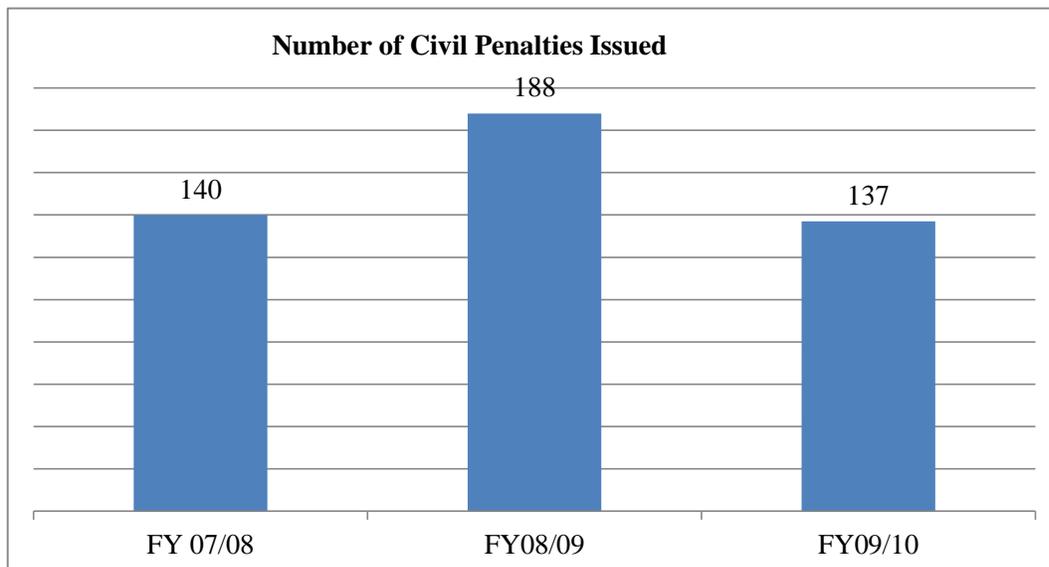
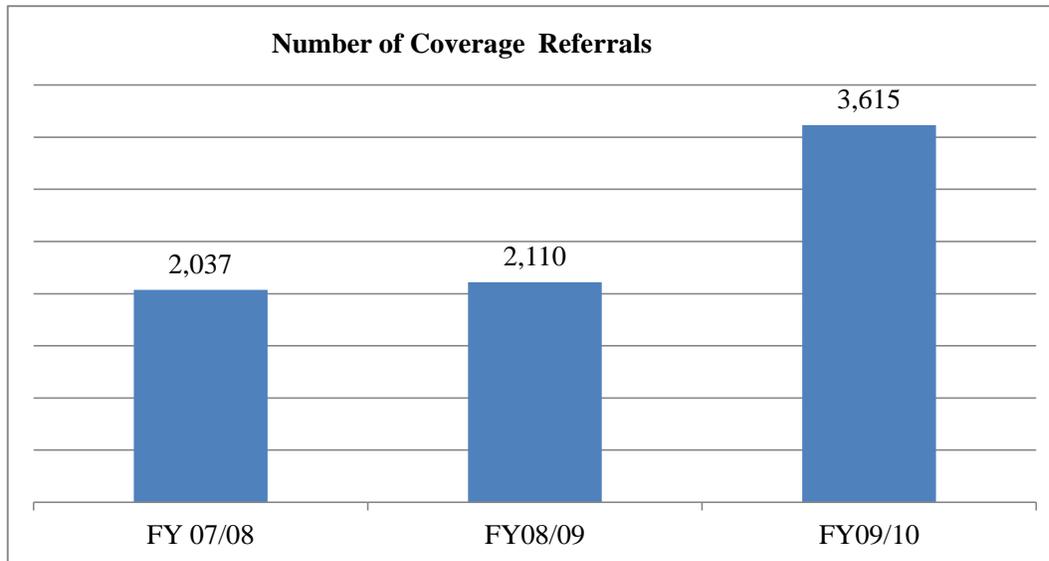
** Includes all requests for investigation under A.R.S. § 23-1061(J) for which a carrier response has been requested.

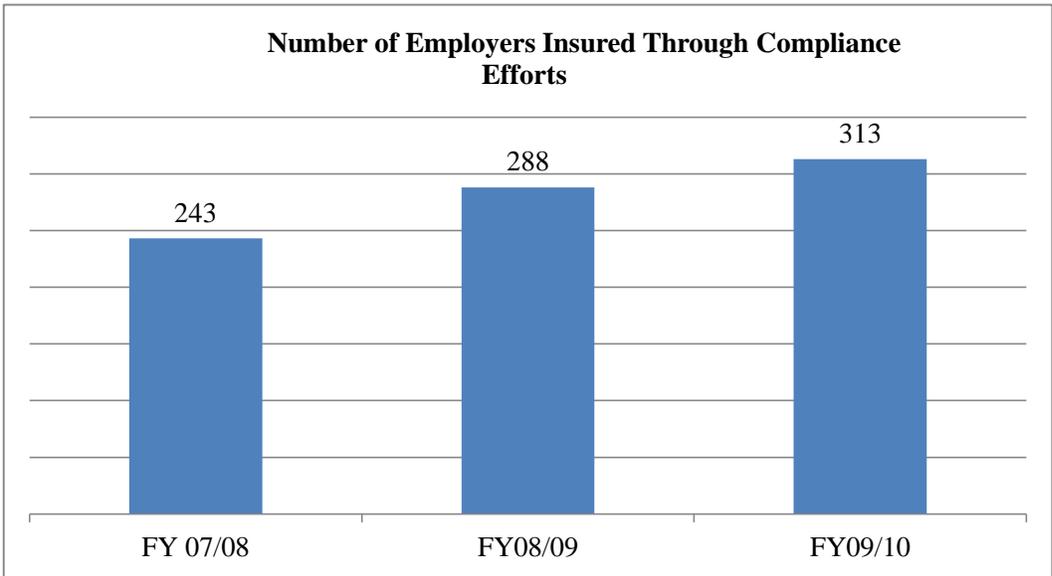
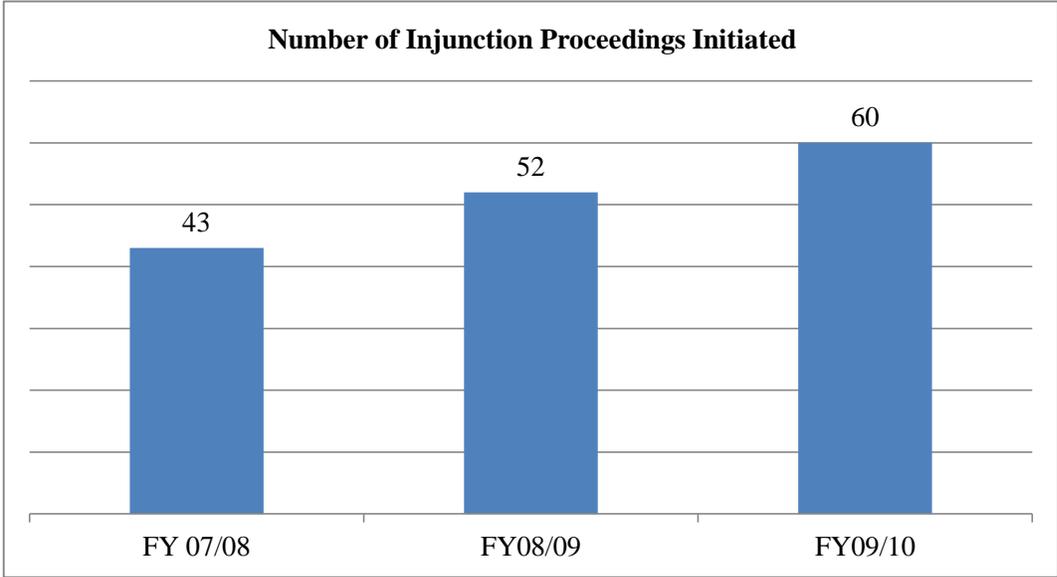




6. COMPLIANCE WITH WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE LAWS

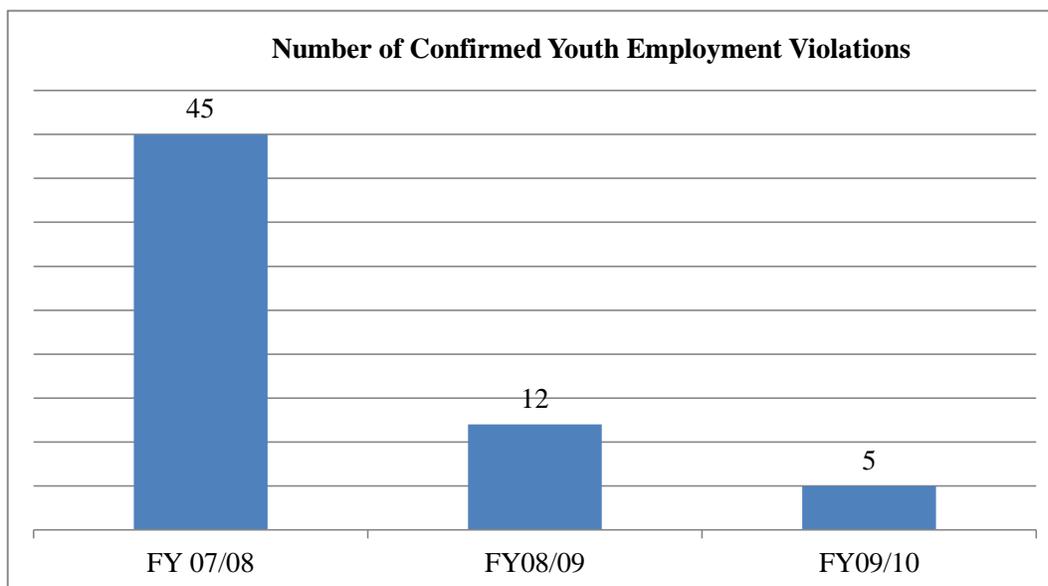
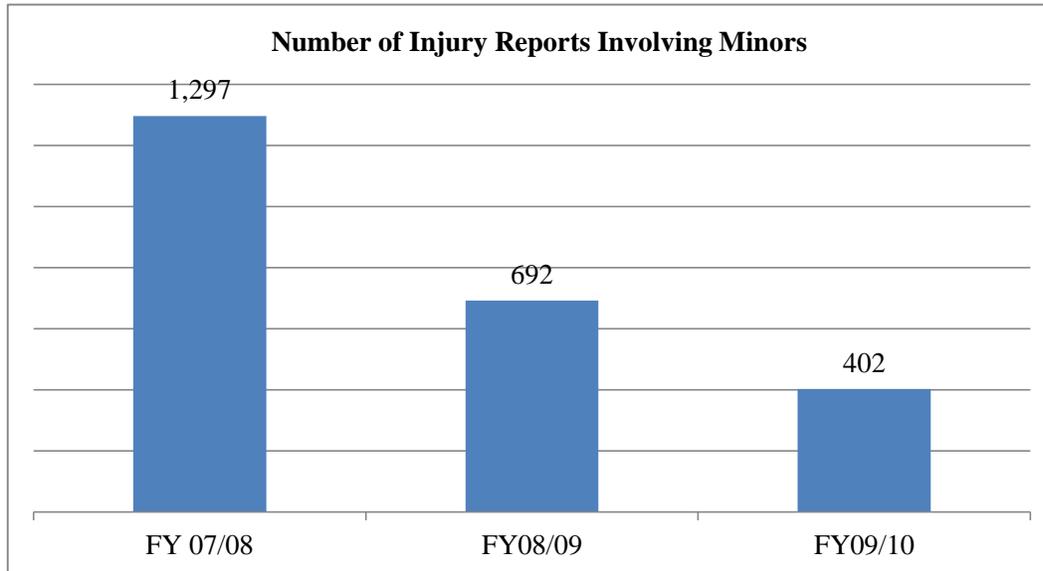
The Commission has authority to enforce the law requiring that employers provide workers' compensation insurance to their employees. A variety of sources notify the Commission of employers who may be violating Arizona law by not providing workers' compensation coverage for their employees. Through its Legal Division, the Commission investigates these referrals, educates employers, initiates civil penalties against employers and, as a last resort, pursues enforcement actions in superior court that may result in the Superior Court issuing an injunction prohibiting the employer from conducting business unless the employer obtains the appropriate insurance.





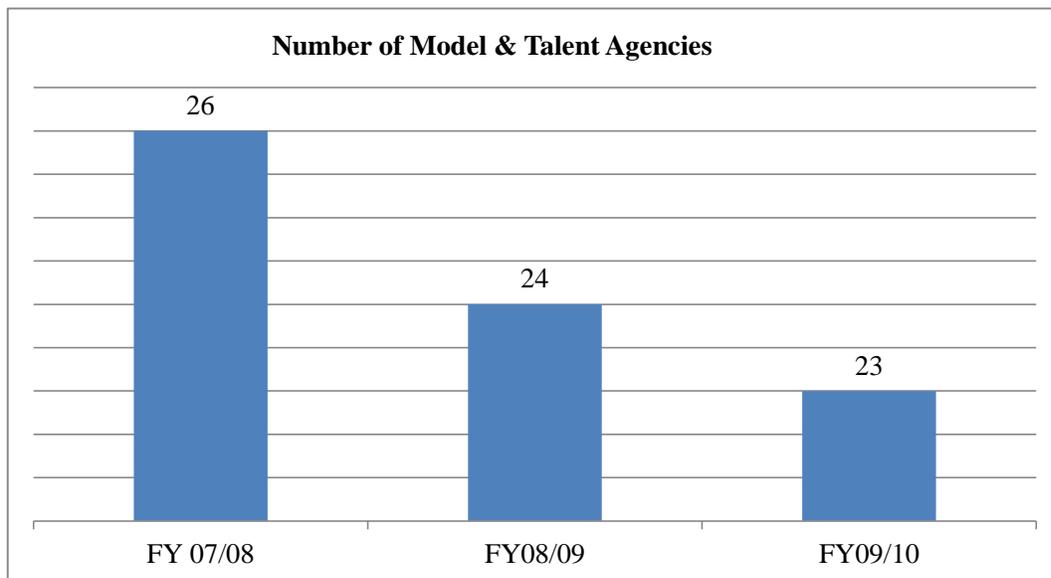
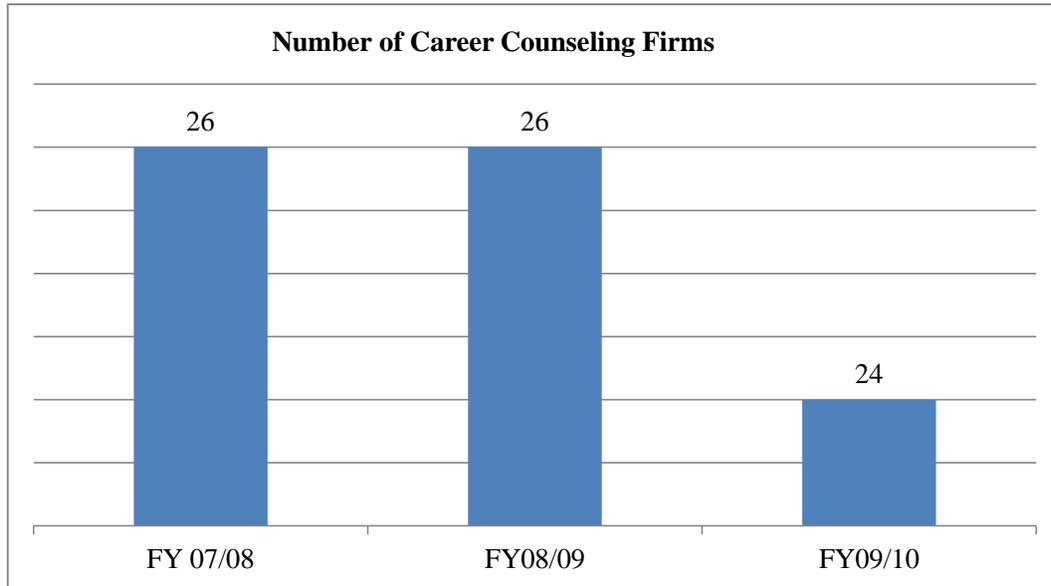
D. YOUTH EMPLOYMENT

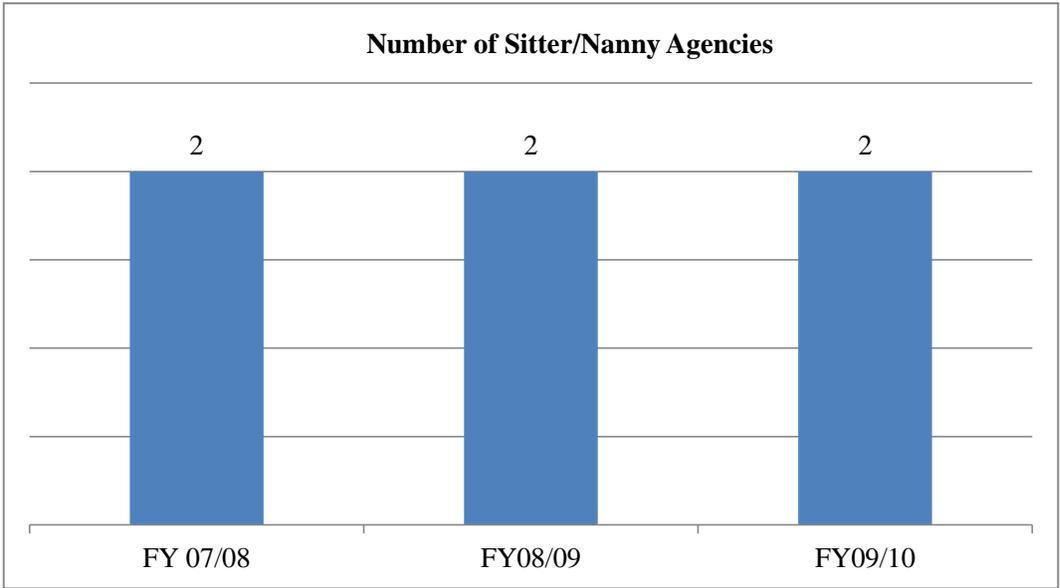
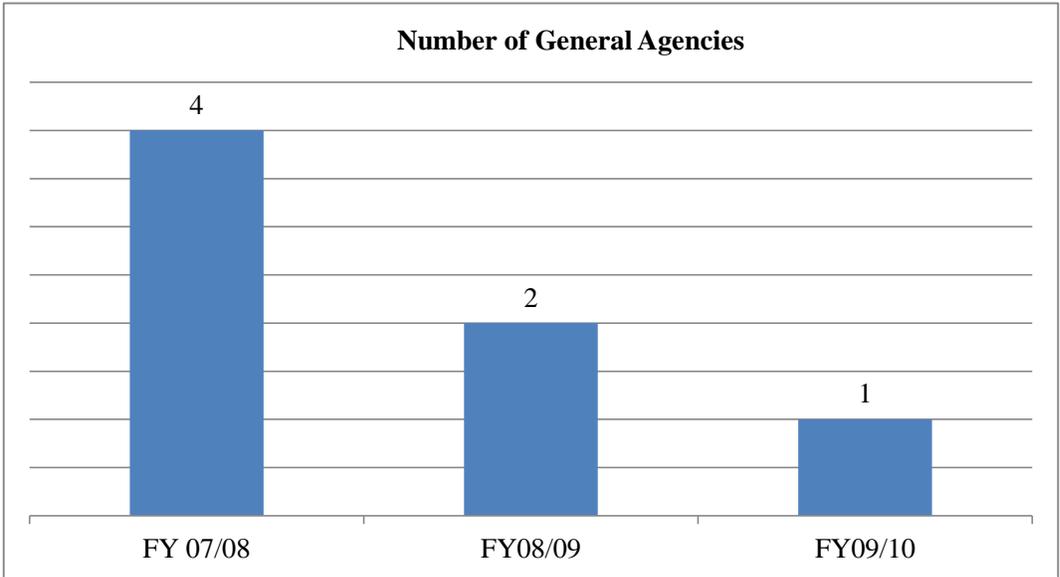
Arizona's youth employment laws, which establish the hours a youth can work and prohibit occupations in which they can be employed, are very similar to those on the federal level. The State Labor Department utilizes information gathered from the ICA's Claims Division to review and investigate workers' compensation claims involving minors. It also receives and investigates information from other governmental organizations and complaints filed by the public concerning allegations of youth labor violations.

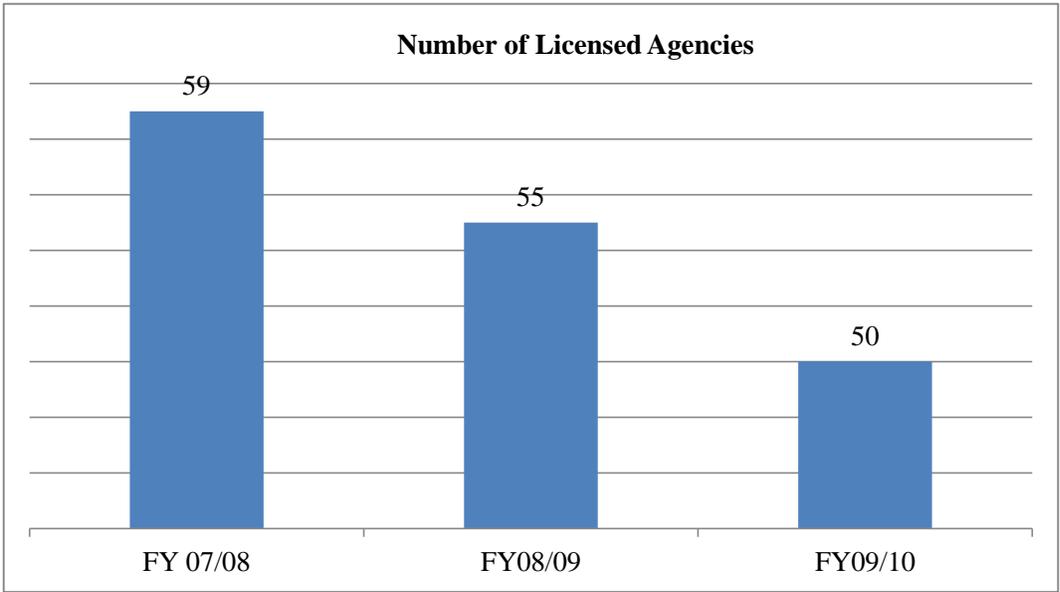


E. LICENSED AND REGULATED AGENCIES

Under Arizona Law, private employment agencies that charge a fee to an applicant are required to be licensed and regulated by the Labor Department. The Labor Department investigates the background of each firm applying for a license. Based on this investigation, the Industrial Commission's Employment Advisory Council recommends approval or denial of a license to the Commission. The Industrial Commission administratively approves or denies the license. An appeal of that administrative decision may be made before the five-member Commission through an administrative hearing. The Commission's decision is appealable to the Superior Court.







V. State of the Commission

The Commission is a self-supporting, non-general fund agency whose operations and other statutorily mandated functions are funded through annual taxes on workers' compensation premiums. The Administrative Fund (established under A.R.S. § 23-1081(A)) provides for the Commission's expenses in carrying out its powers and duties under Title 23, while the Special Fund (established under A.R.S. § 23-1065(A)) provides for other statutorily mandated functions (which is described in Section IV(C)(4) of this Report).

The current economic situation and the resulting budget deficit faced by the State of Arizona continue to impact the Commission. The Commission has been forced to reduce expenditures from its Administrative Fund due to declining revenues and legislatively mandated sweeps of money from its Administrative Fund to the State General Fund. The Commission has also been subject to the state-wide hiring freeze and the mandatory furloughs imposed in FY 10/11. Notwithstanding these impacts, the Commission has continued to provide mission critical services to the public that it serves.

A. Appropriated Budget: \$19.5 million

B. Administrative Fund Assessment Rate and Revenue:

- Currently set at the maximum allowed by statute, the assessment rate for the Administrative Fund is 3.0% for calendar year 2011.
- Historical Perspective of Rates and Revenues:

Calendar Year	Rate	Revenue in Millions	% Change from Prior Year
2010	2.65%	\$20.5	-10.58%
2009	3.0%	\$25.9	-14.87%
2008	3.0%	\$30.5	-4.13%

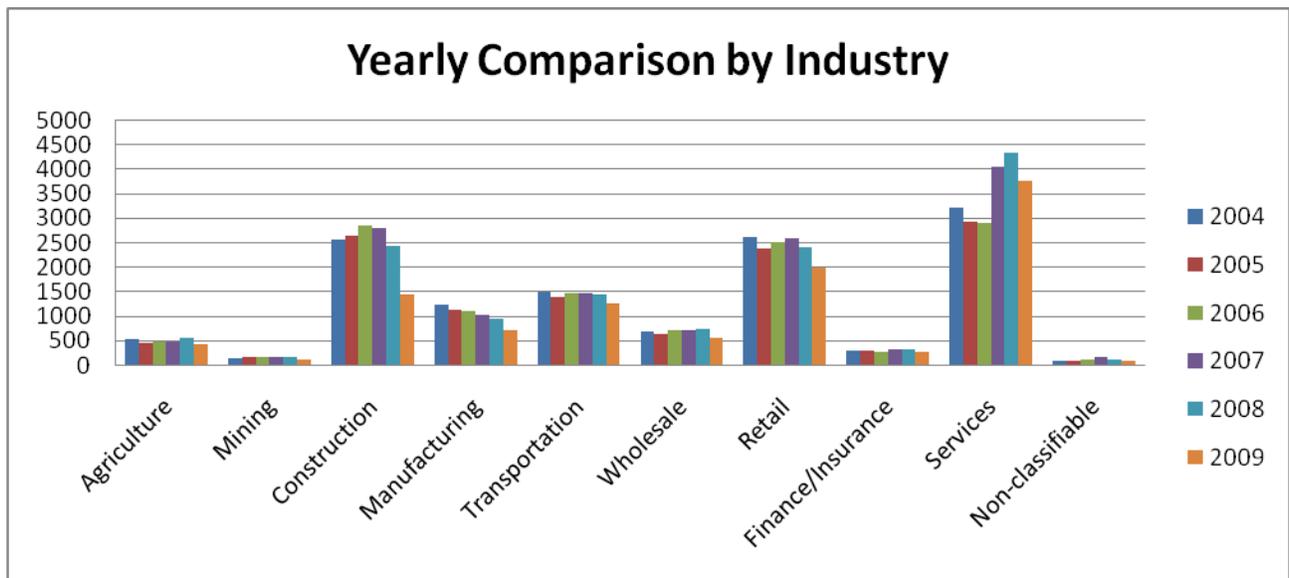
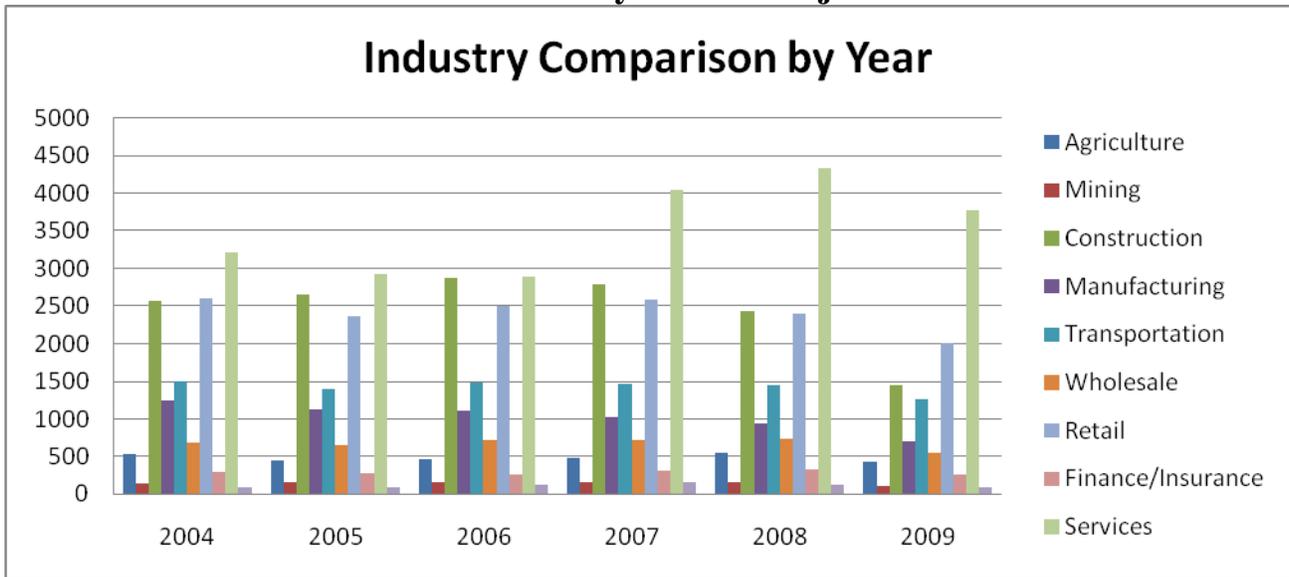
C. Legislatively Mandated Transfers from Administrative Fund to State General Fund:

- FY 11/12: \$426,700
- FY 10/11: \$4.3 million
- FY 09/10: \$3.7 million
- FY 08/09: \$10.7 million

D. Full Time Employees at CY 2010 year end: 279 FTEs plus federal grant funded positions

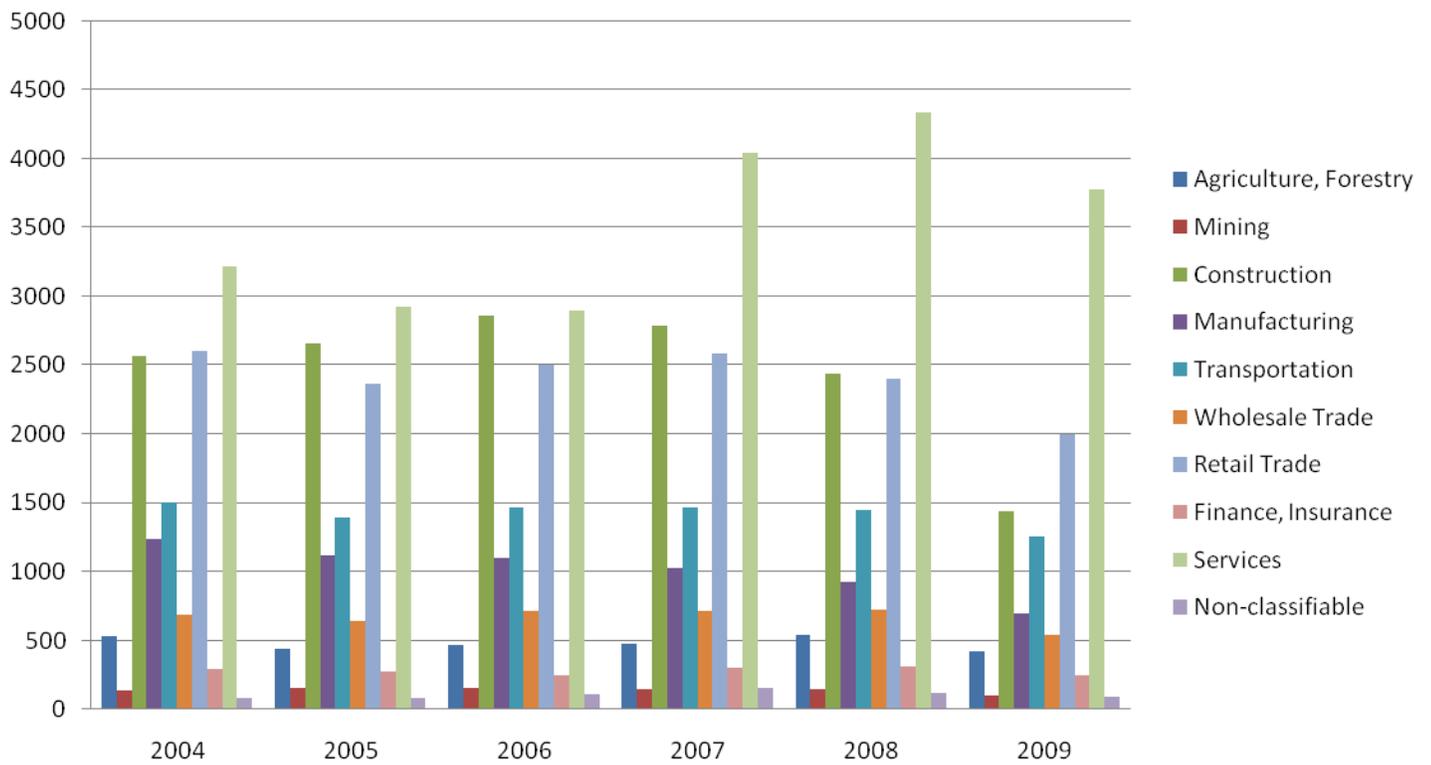
Appendix A

Arizona Survey of Work Injuries



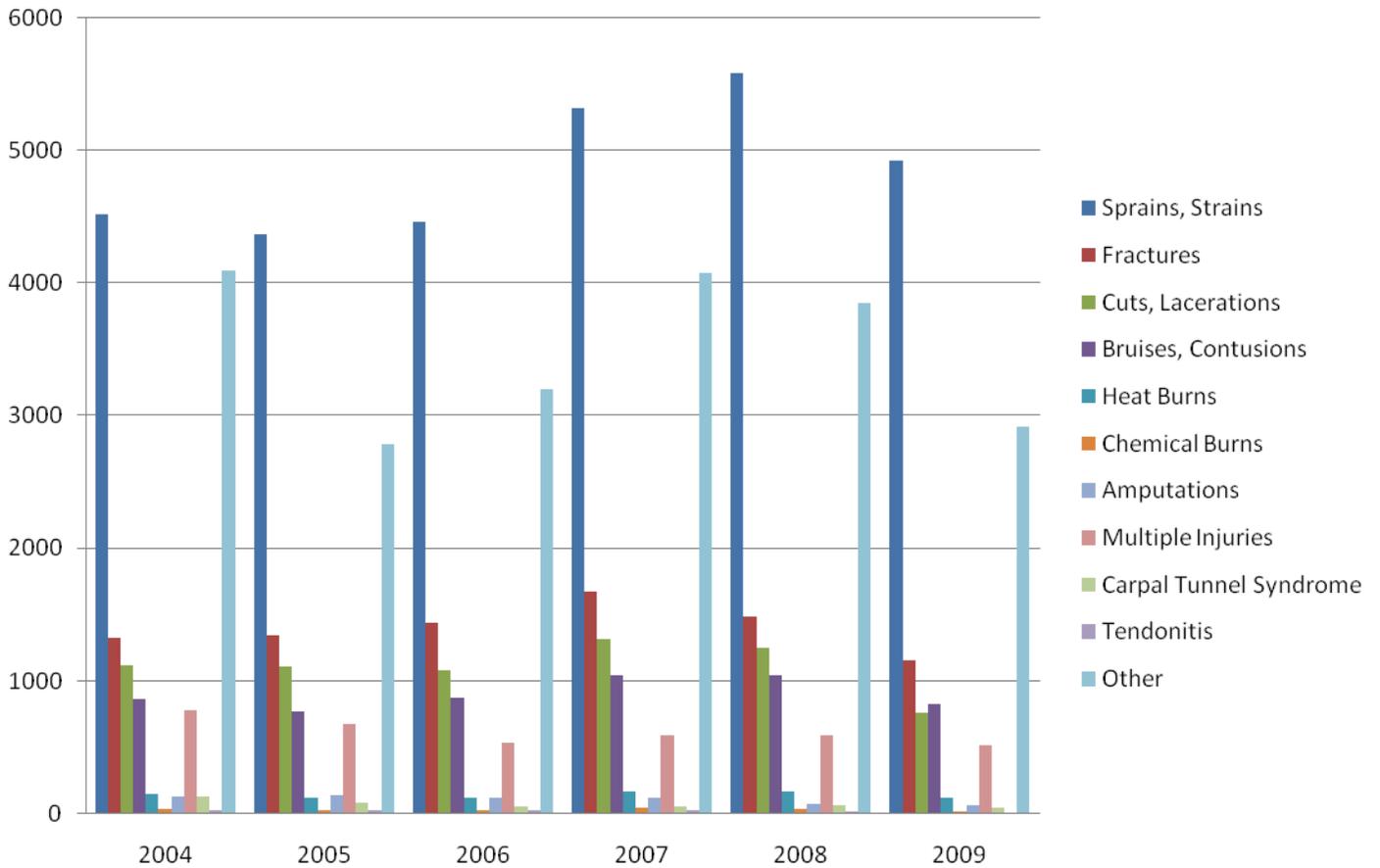
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture	533	443	464	473	537	418
Mining	141	154	152	147	150	104
Construction	2569	2657	2866	2792	2439	1444
Manufacturing	1243	1123	1101	1027	931	698
Transportation	1502	1395	1472	1469	1449	1259
Wholesale	687	639	714	713	729	541
Retail	2608	2370	2503	2584	2402	2001
Finance/Insurance	291	279	251	302	316	249
Services	3218	2928	2896	4045	4344	3777
Non-classifiable	86	81	111	159	115	89

Lost Workday Claims by Major Industry



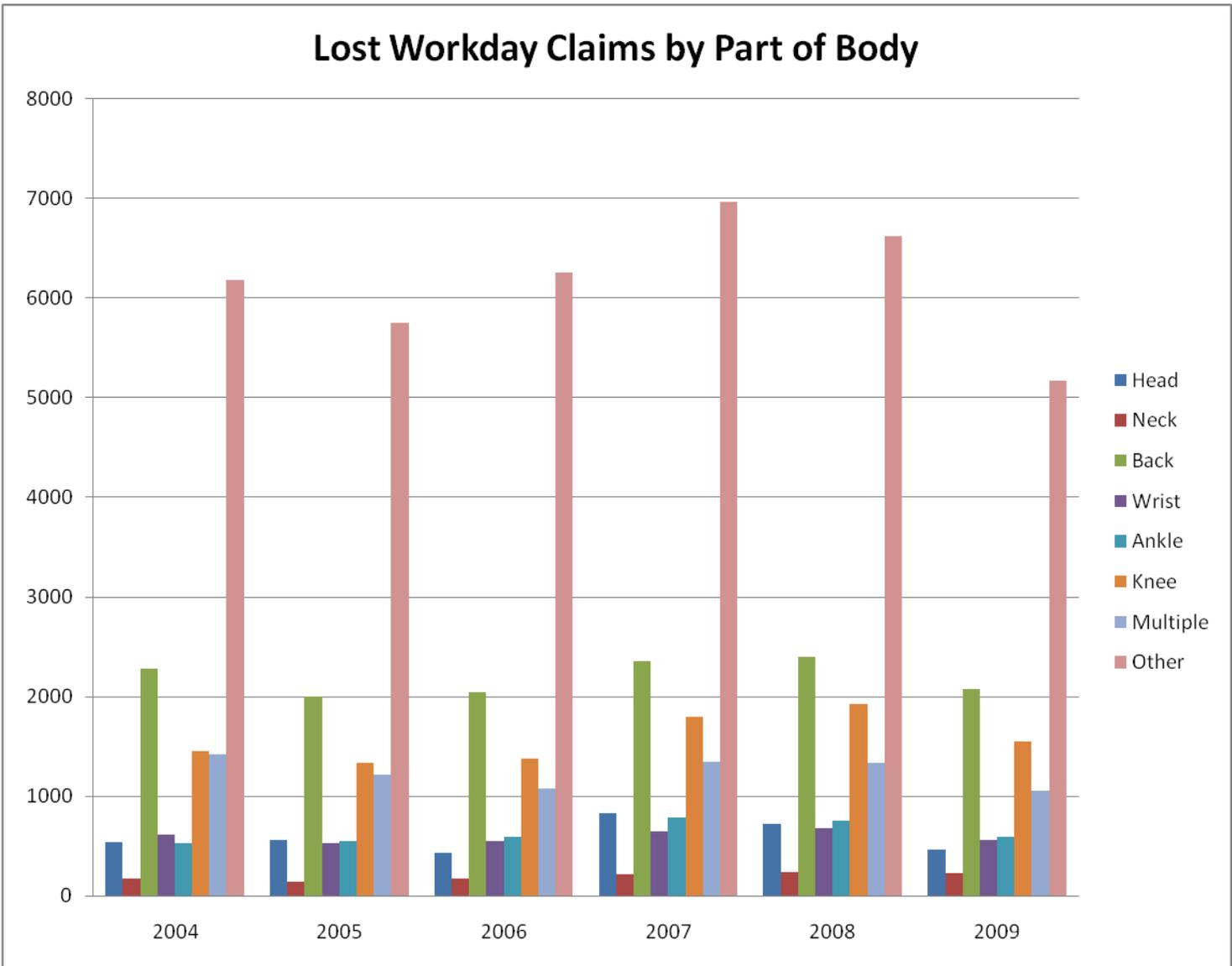
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Agriculture, Forestry	533	443	464	473	537	418
Mining	141	154	152	147	150	104
Construction	2569	2657	2866	2792	2439	1444
Manufacturing	1243	1123	1101	1027	931	698
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Wholesale Trade	687	639	714	713	729	541
Retail Trade	2608	2370	2503	2584	2402	2001
Finance, Insurance	291	279	251	302	316	249
Services	3218	2928	2896	4045	4344	3777
Non-classifiable	86	81	111	159	115	89

Lost Workday Claims by Nature of Injury



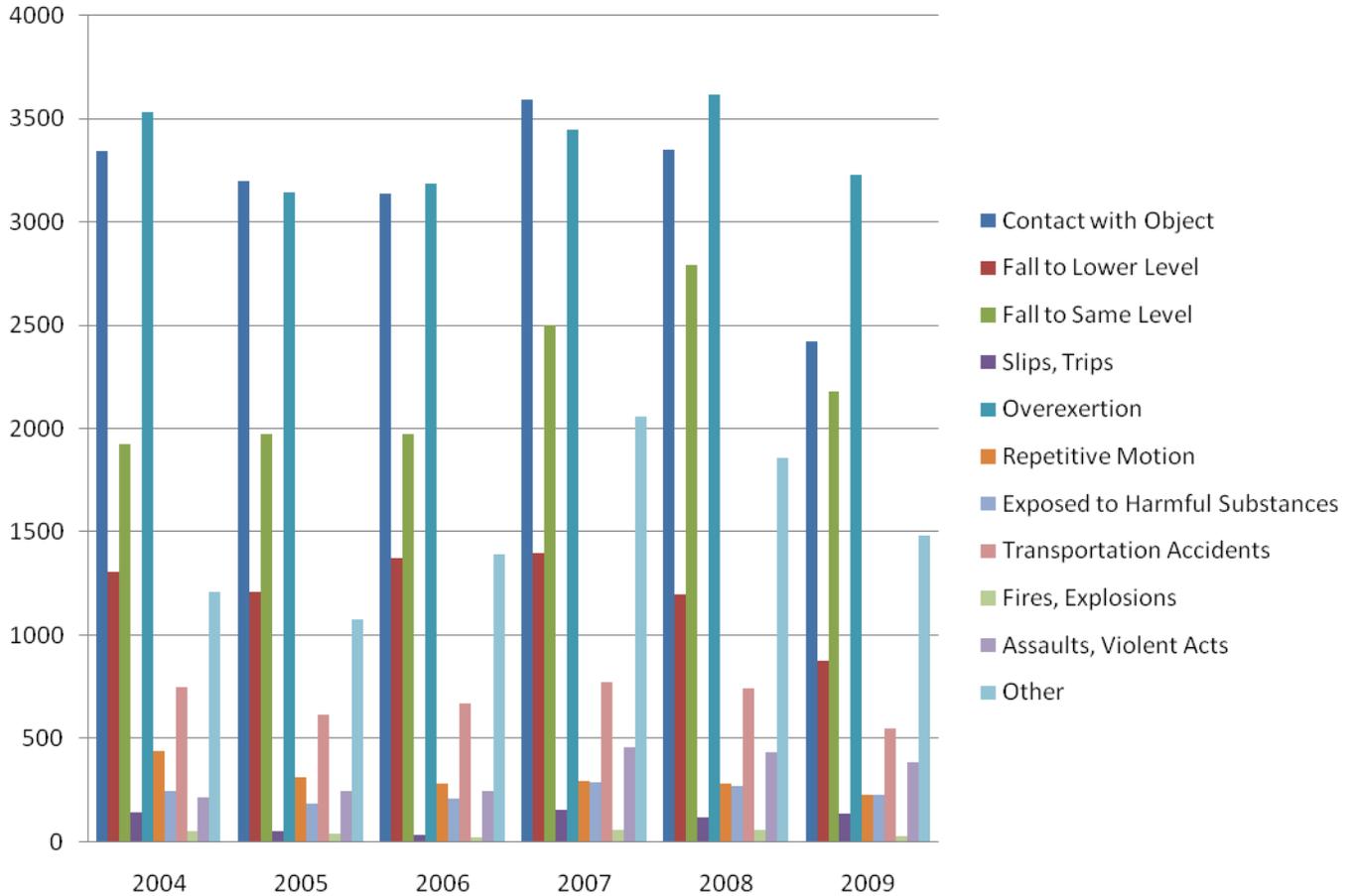
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Sprains, Strains	4519	4366	4460	5325	5582	4926
Fractures	1324	1346	1443	1674	1485	1154
Cuts, Lacerations	1123	1107	1084	1320	1256	767
Bruises, Contusions	871	775	875	1048	1045	826
Heat Burns	149	123	120	166	167	120
Chemical Burns	35	28	30	44	39	23
Amputations	128	138	119	124	77	65
Multiple Injuries	782	680	538	589	596	522
Carpal Tunnel Syndrome	128	83	57	61	67	44
Tendonitis	29	25	27	29	15	8
Other	4094	2786	3200	4078	3852	2923

Lost Workday Claims by Part of Body



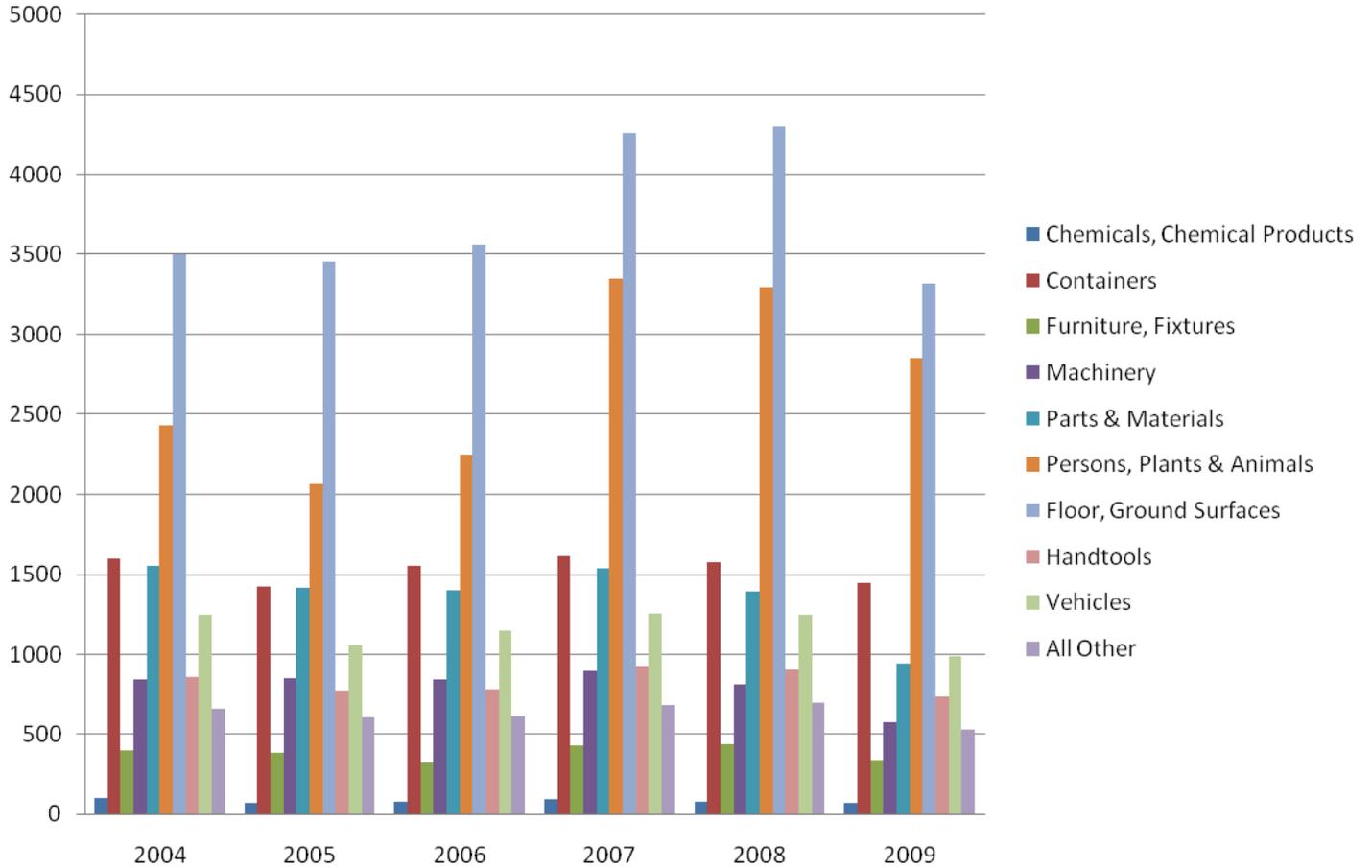
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Head	533	564	430	830	722	465
Neck	172	143	172	211	234	227
Back	2280	2004	2038	2355	2400	2077
Wrist	611	530	553	647	674	562
Ankle	523	547	587	780	756	593
Knee	1453	1334	1379	1794	1922	1550
Multiple	1423	1211	1077	1349	1329	1049
Other	6187	5752	6255	6973	6621	5173

Lost Workday Claims by Event or Exposure



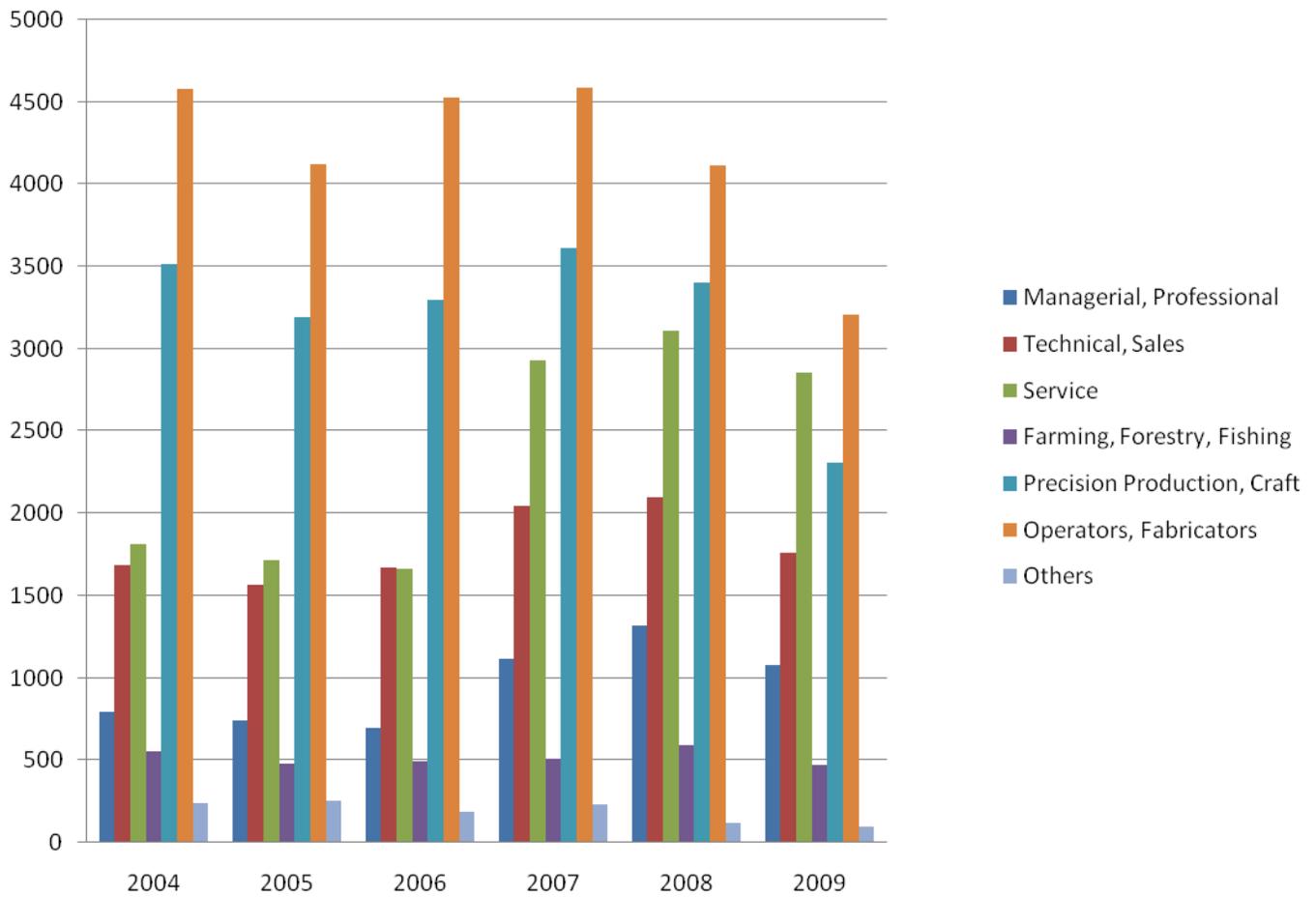
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Contact with Object	3343	3197	3140	3595	3352	2425
Fall to Lower Level	1308	1214	1373	1401	1200	880
Fall to Same Level	1927	1976	1975	2501	2795	2182
Slips, Trips	143	52	37	156	121	139
Overexertion	3535	3146	3188	3448	3621	3233
Repetitive Motion	442	315	282	295	287	230
Exposed to Harmful Substances	248	187	213	288	272	228
Transportation Accidents	750	618	671	774	746	551
Fires, Explosions	56	43	27	58	62	33
Assaults, Violent Acts	218	246	248	461	437	390
Other	1212	1081	1391	2061	1858	1486

Lost Workday Claims by Source



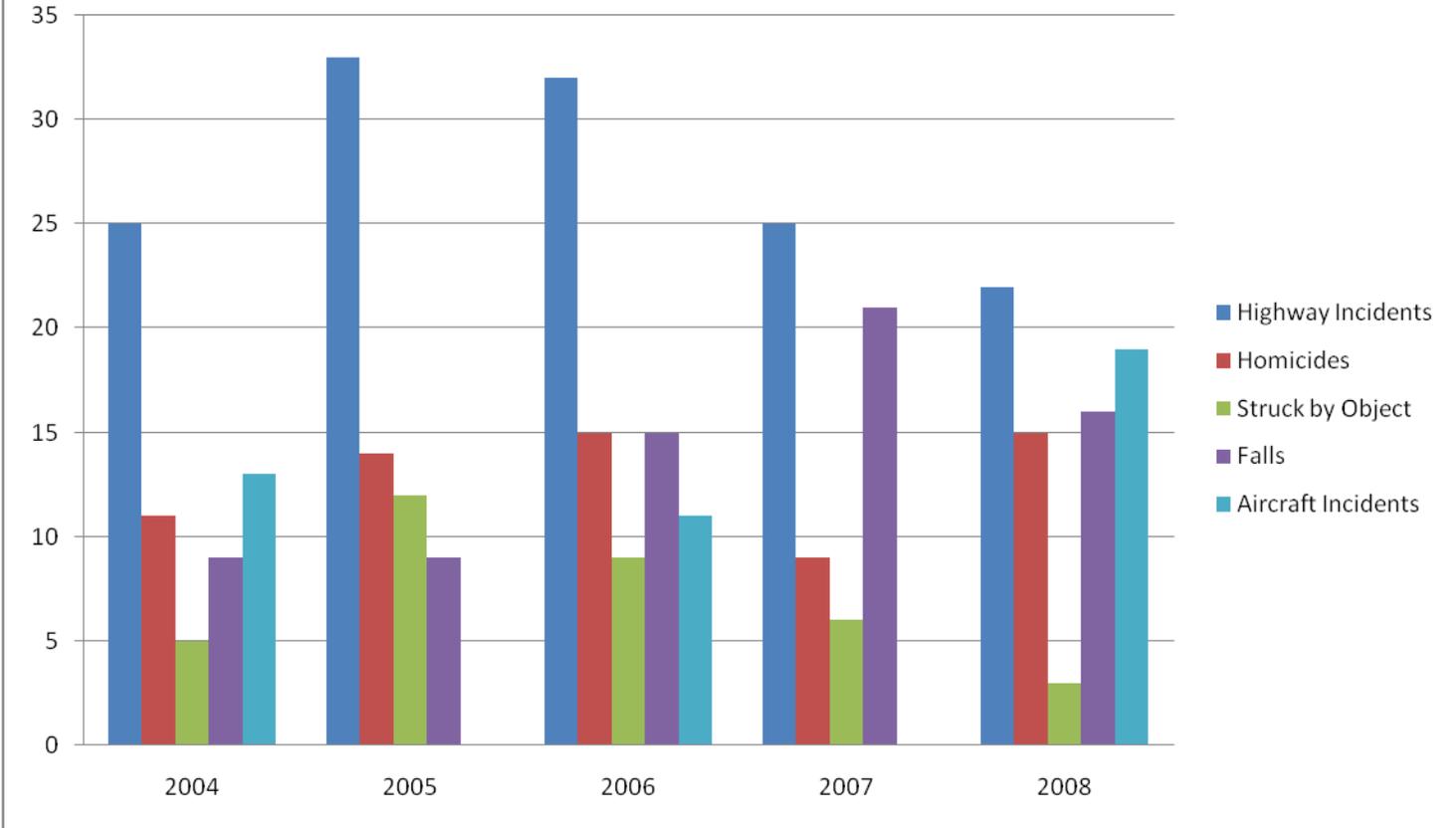
	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Chemicals, Chemical Products	100	69	75	88	78	67
Containers	1599	1419	1554	1613	1575	1443
Furniture, Fixtures	400	380	319	430	439	335
Machinery	840	845	843	893	812	574
Parts & Materials	1549	1413	1400	1538	1394	939
Persons, Plants & Animals	2430	2068	2249	3351	3293	2854
Floor, Ground Surfaces	3505	3454	3566	4259	4308	3321
Handtools	854	772	776	928	904	733
Vehicles	1247	1053	1149	1256	1250	984
All Other	658	602	614	682	698	527

Lost Workday Claims by Occupation



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Managerial, Professional	792	739	695	1116	1317	1076
Technical, Sales	1688	1566	1674	2044	2096	1758
Service	1815	1713	1666	2931	3110	2856
Farming, Forestry, Fishing	552	482	496	511	593	475
Precision Production, Craft	3514	3196	3300	3610	3400	2309
Operators, Fabricators	4583	4122	4527	4591	4114	3208
Others	238	257	187	235	121	95

Fatal Occupational Injuries by Event or Exposure*



	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Highway Incidents	25	33	32	25	22
Homicides	11	14	15	9	15
Struck by Object	5	12	9	6	3
Falls	9	9	15	21	16
Aircraft Incidents	13	0	11	*	19

* Source: Census of Fatal Occupational Injuries, Industrial Commission of Arizona